

BTeV Tracking System
Pixel Vertex Detector (WBS 1.2)
Straw Tracker (WBS 1.6)
Silicon Tracker (WBS 1.7)

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Luigi Moroni (WBS 1.7)

- **Brief description of the BTeV tracking system**
 - Pixel vertex detector
 - Forward tracker (Straw & Silicon strips)
- **Details of each sub-system**
 - Project overview (scope, organization)
 - Technical Design overview
 - Cost, Schedule, Critical path, and Risk Analysis
- **Presentations prepared for the breakout sessions**
- **Conclusion**
- **Glossary**

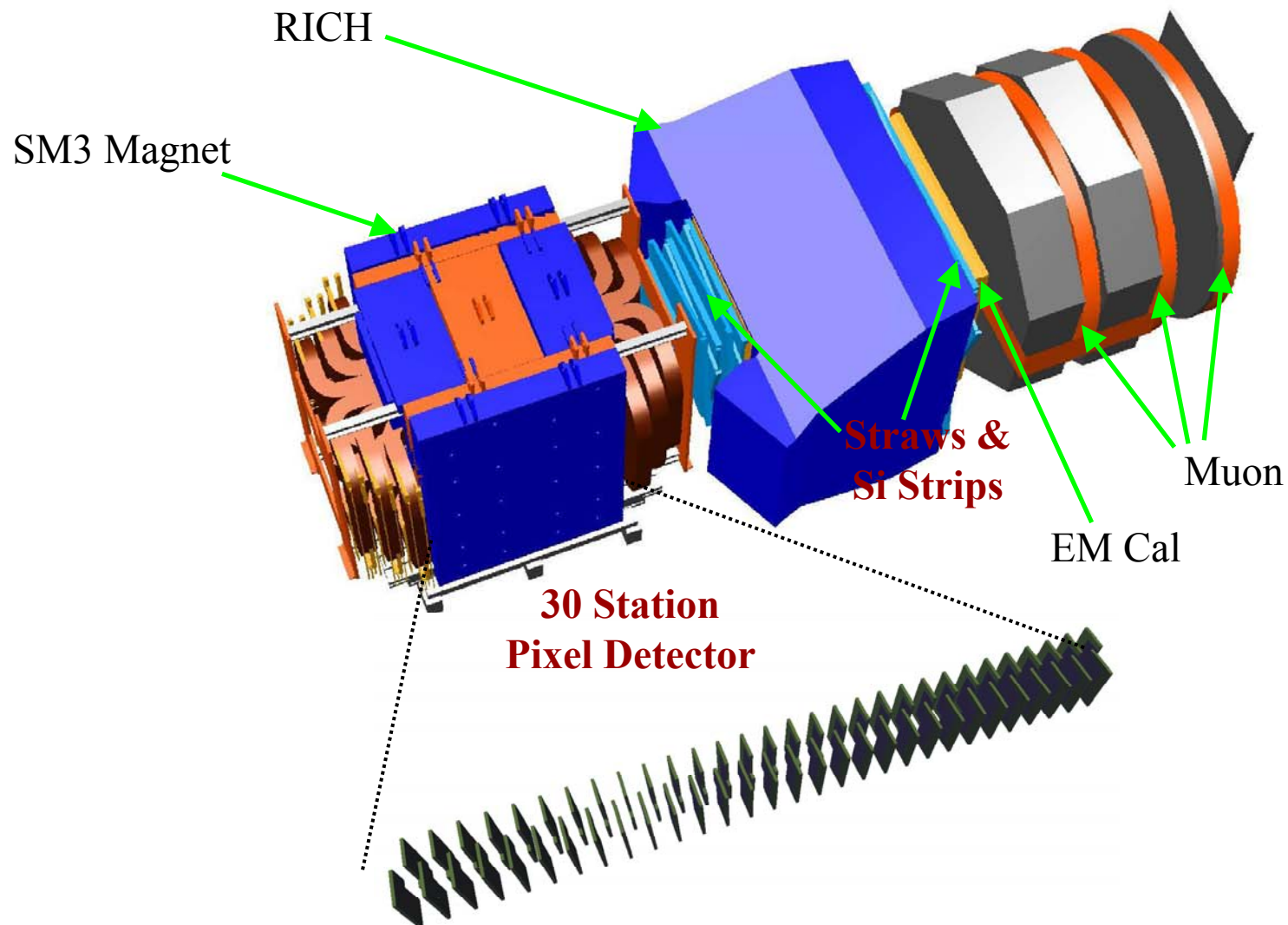
Requirements

- **Coverage:**
 - Aperture 300 mr
 - Momentum acceptance 3 - >100 GeV/c
- **Tracking efficiency > 98%**
- **Resolution for vertex detector:**
 - Spatial : < 9 μm
 - Time: < 50 fs
- **Vertex detector info available for use in L1 trigger**
- **Angular resolution:**
 - Better than 0.1 mr
- **Momentum resolution:**
 - 1% at 100 GeV/c
- **Can handle huge data rate and survive high radiation dosage**

Key features

- **Vertex Detector**
 - **Pixel Detector (WBS1.2)**
 - Precise vertex detection and reasonable momentum measurement capability
 - Fast info available for use in L1 vertex trigger
- **Forward Tracker**
 - **Straw (WBS1.6) and Silicon Strip (WBS1.7)**
 - Precise momentum measurement, Ks/ Λ detection, project tracks into RICH, EMCAL, Muon chambers
 - Combination of **Silicon strips** near the beam and **Straw Chambers** at large radius

BTeV Detector



- WBS 1.2.1: Sensor & Detector Hybridization
 - Includes design, procurement and testing of sensor wafers, flip-chip mating of sensors to readout chips to get pixel modules
- WBS 1.2.2: Electronics
 - Includes pixel readout chips, data cables, PIFC, PDCB, HV/LV power supplies and cables
- WBS 1.2.3: Mechanical & Vacuum system
 - Includes substrate, fixtures, vacuum vessel, position control system, cooling system, vacuum system, support structure, rf shield, and feed-through board.
- WBS 1.2.4: System Integration
 - Includes production HDI, pixel module assembly and testing, test-stands, station assembly, detector assembly, beam test, control & monitoring, fast interlocks, system test, system software
- WBS 1.2.5: Project Management

Fermilab: J. A. Appel, D. C. Christian, S. Cihangir, J. Fast, R. Kutschke, S. Kwan, M. Marinelli, L. Uplegger, J. Andresen, M. Bowden, G. Cardoso, H. Cease, C. Gingu, J. Hoff, A. Mekkaoui, M. Turqueti, R. Yarema, J. Howell, C. Kendziora, M. Kozlovsky, M. Larwill, C.M. Lei, A. Shenai, A. Toukhtarov, M.L. Wong, S. Austin, S. Jakubowski, R. Jones, G. Sellberg, M. Ruschman

Frascati: S. Bianco, F. Fabbri, M. Caponero, D. Colonna, A. Paolozzi

Iowa: C. Newsom, M. Divoky, J. Morgan

Milano: G. Alimonti, S. Magni, D. Menasce, L. Moroni, D. Pedrini, S. Sala

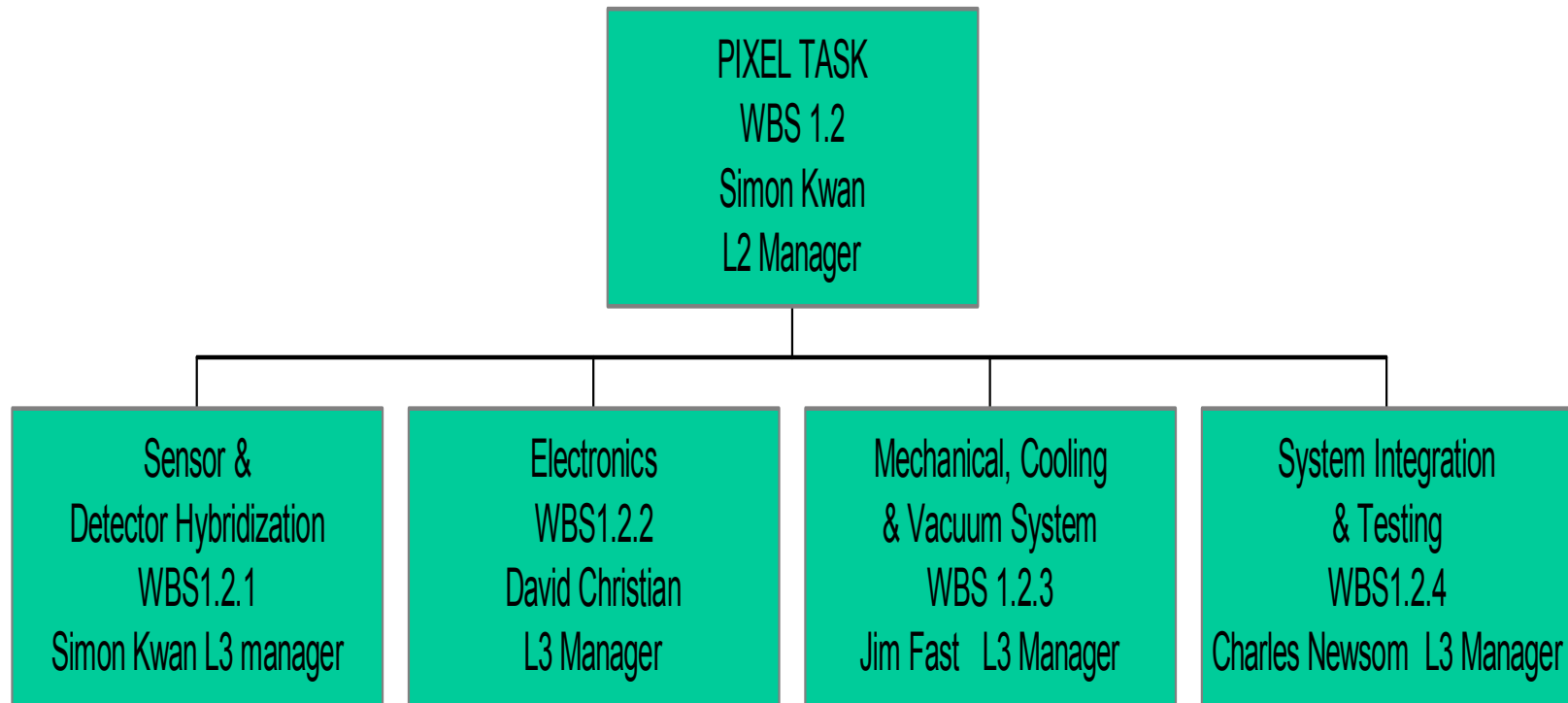
Syracuse: M. Artuso, C. Boulahouache, J.C. Wang

Tennessee: T. Handler, R. Mitchell, S. Berridge

Wayne State: D. Cinabro, G. Bonvicini, A. Schreiner, A. Guiterrez, G. Gallay, S. LaPointe

-Physicist

- Technical staff



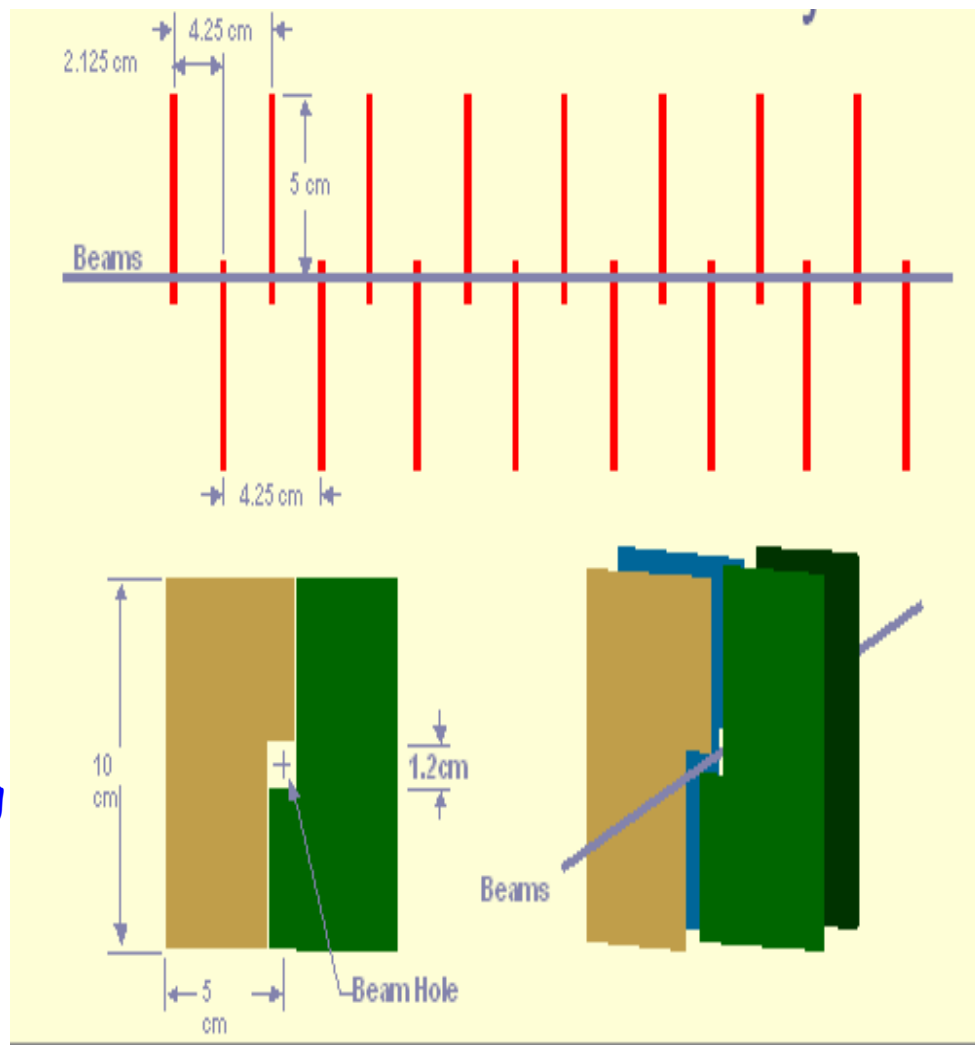
Base cost: \$15.45M (Material: \$8.00M, Labor: \$7.45M)

Reasons for Pixel Detector:

- Superior signal to noise
- Radiation Hard
- Excellent spatial resolution:
<9 μm for all tracks
- Pattern recognition power
- Very low occupancy

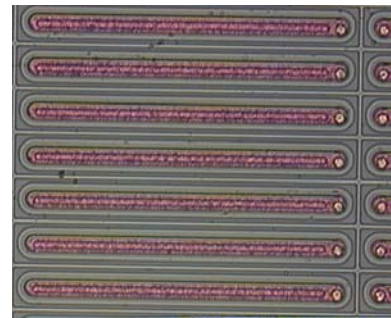
Special features:

- Info used directly in the L1 trigger
- Placed inside a dipole and gives standalone momentum measurement
- Sitting close to beam and be retractable during beam refill -> needs vacuum system and rf shielding
- 30 stations with 23 million pixels in total
- Total length ~1.3m

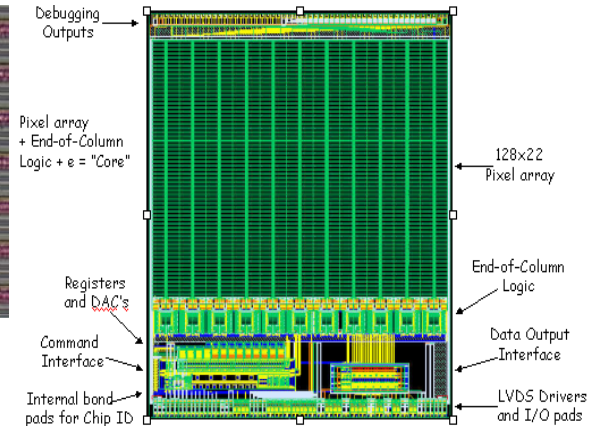


- Pixel Sensor bump-bonded to Readout chip
- Fine segmentation
 - 50 μm x 400 μm
 - Large number of channels
 - Electronics in the active tracking volume
 - High power density (cooling system)
- Basic building block – Multichip Module (MCM)
 - Large number of HDI and flex cables
- Assemble modules on substrate to form pixel half plane; an x-measuring half-plane and a y-measuring half-plane form a half-station

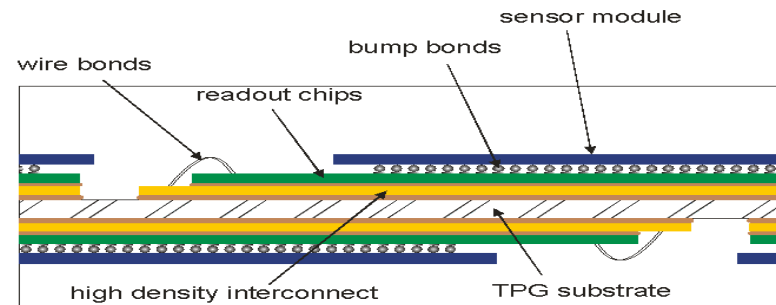
Si pixel sensors



Pixel Readout chip



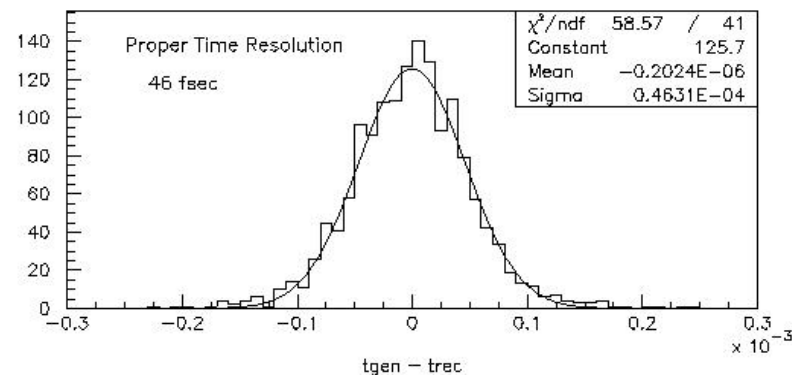
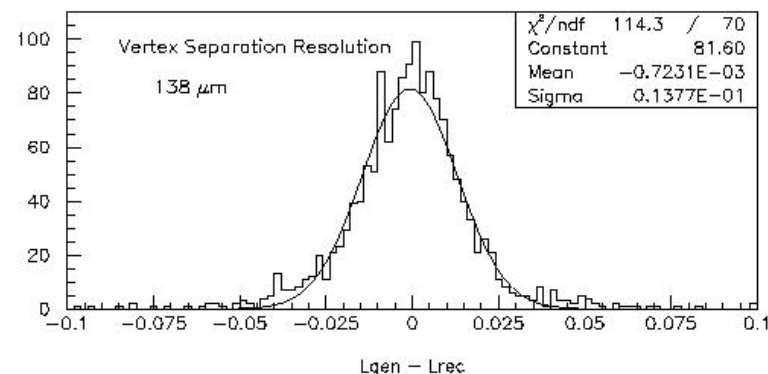
Multichip module



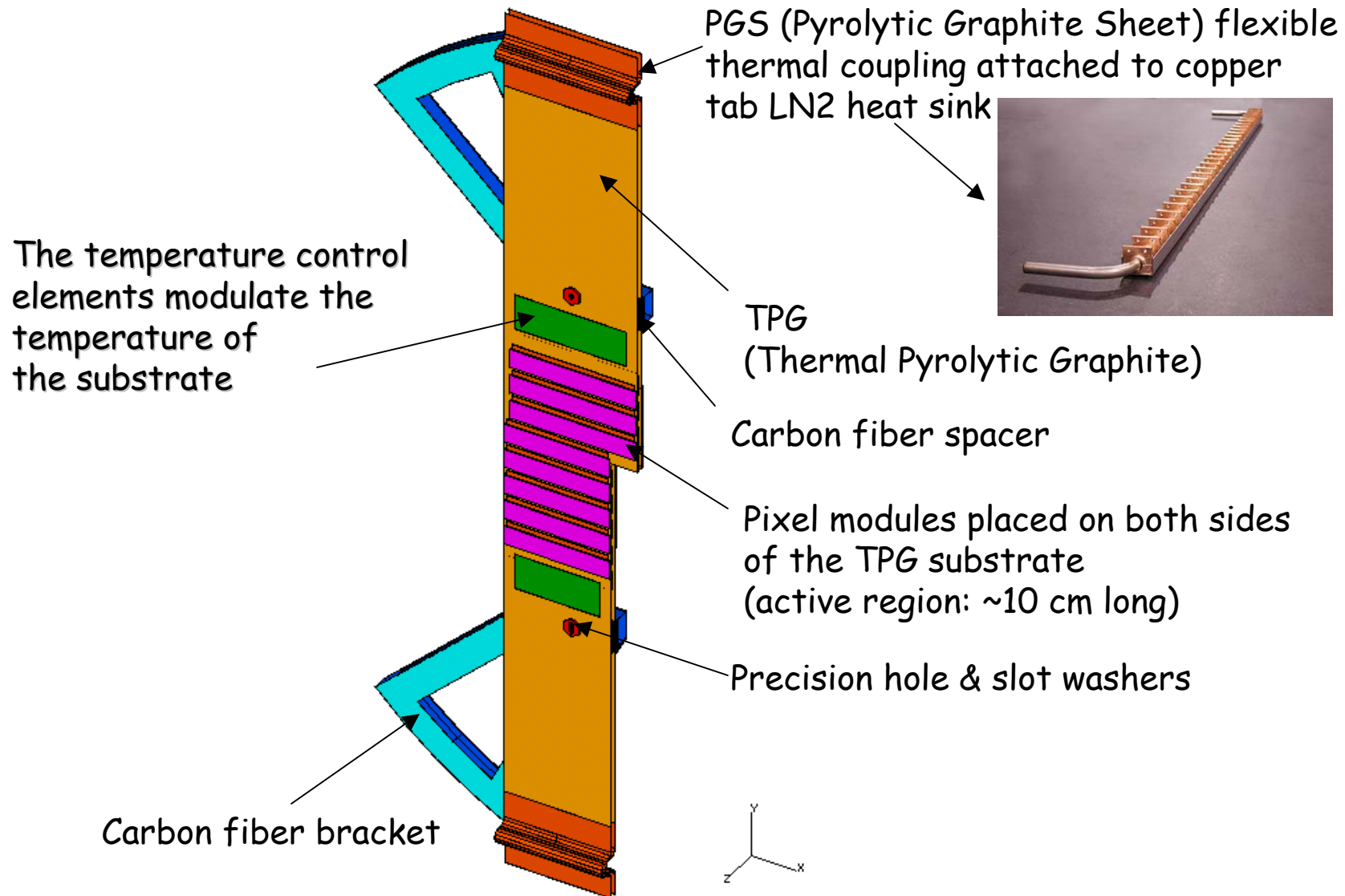
Property	Value
Pixel Size	50 μm x 400 μm
Outer plane dimension	10 cm x 10 cm
Central square hole (adjustable)	Nominal setting: 12 mm x 12 mm
Number of planes	60
Number of stations	30
Number of pixels	23 million
Total Silicon active area	0.5 m ²
Separation of stations	4.25 cm

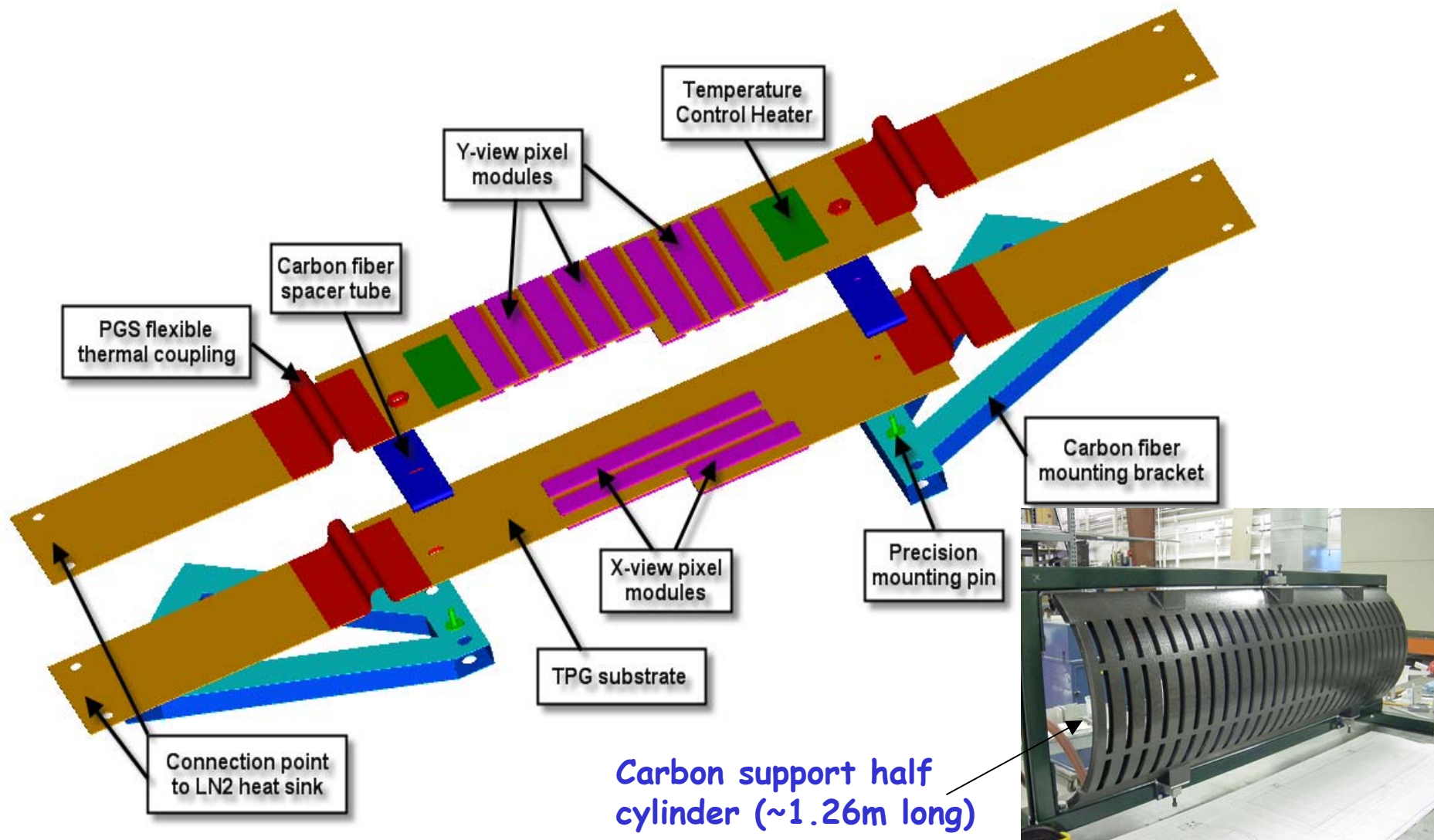


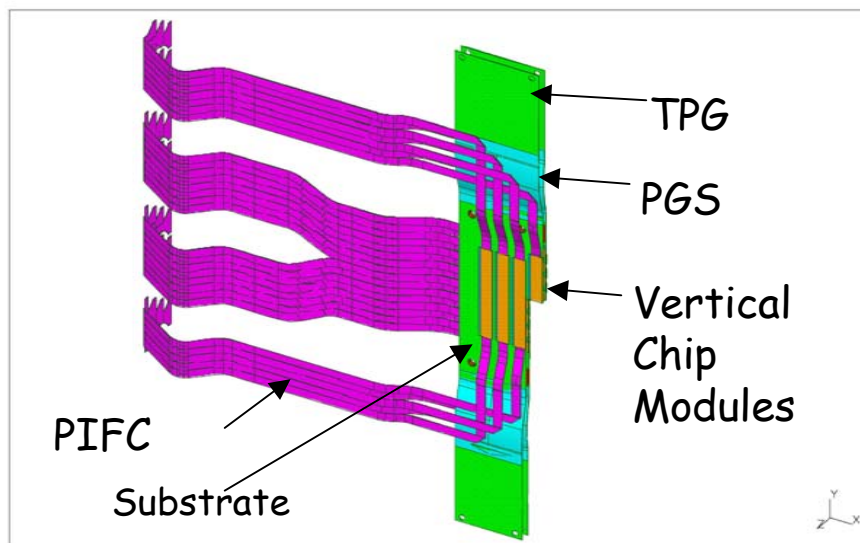
Primary-secondary vertex separation
Reconst - generated. $\sigma = 138\mu$



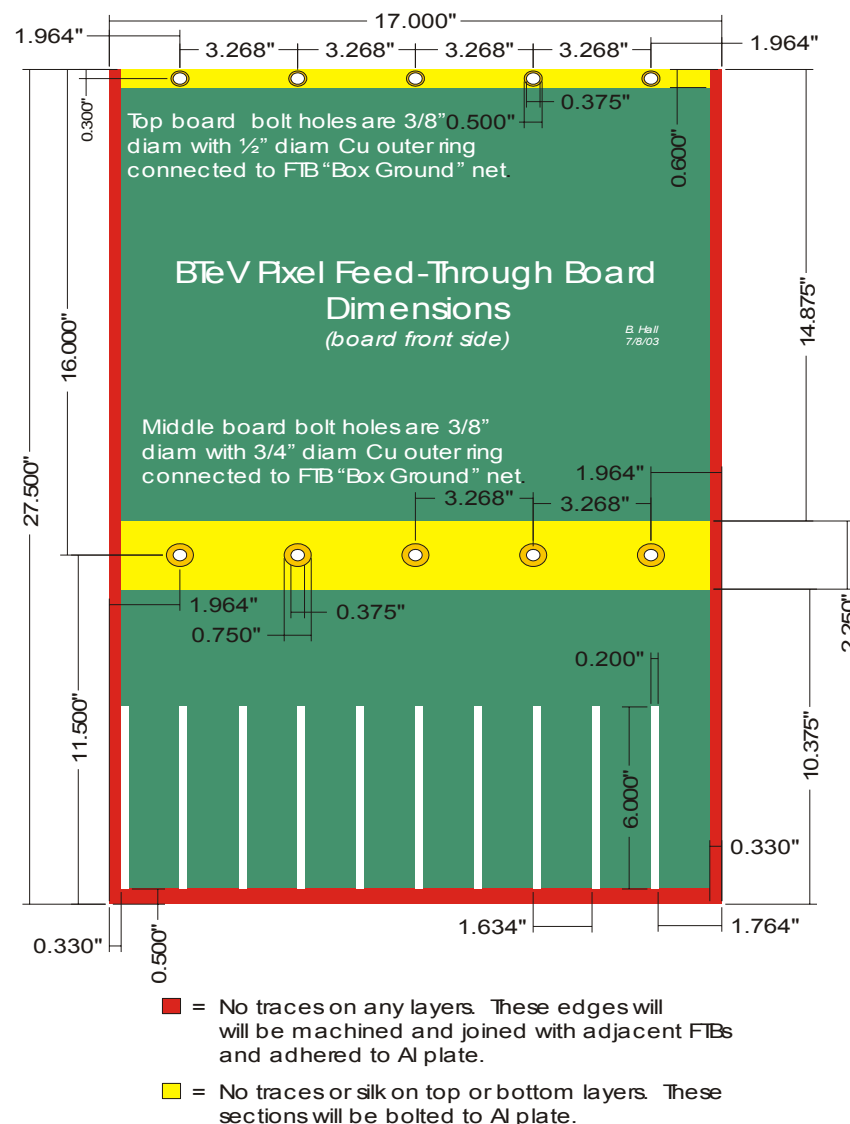
τ_{proper} (reconstructed) - τ_{proper} (generated)
 $\sigma = 46 \text{ fsec}$



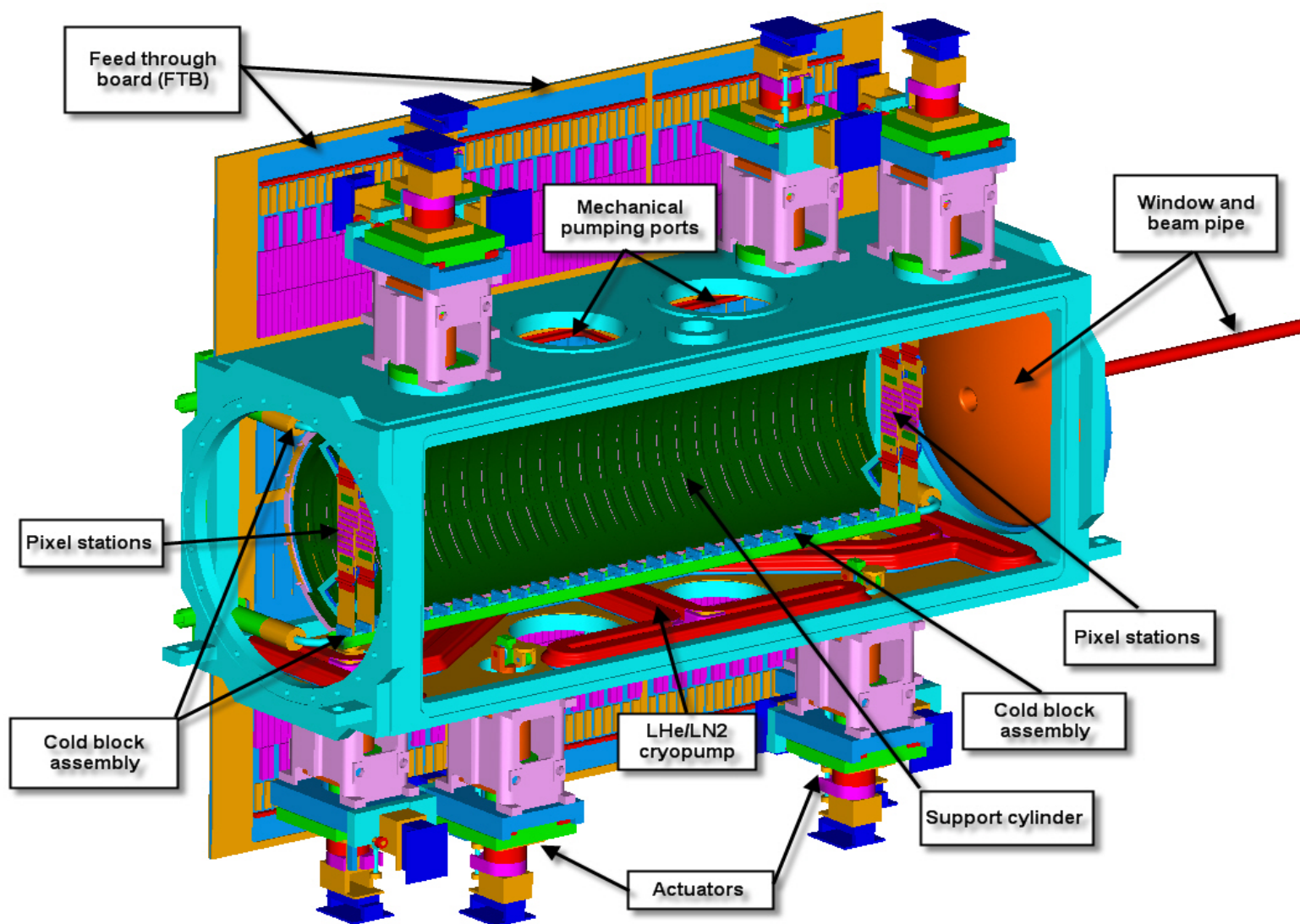




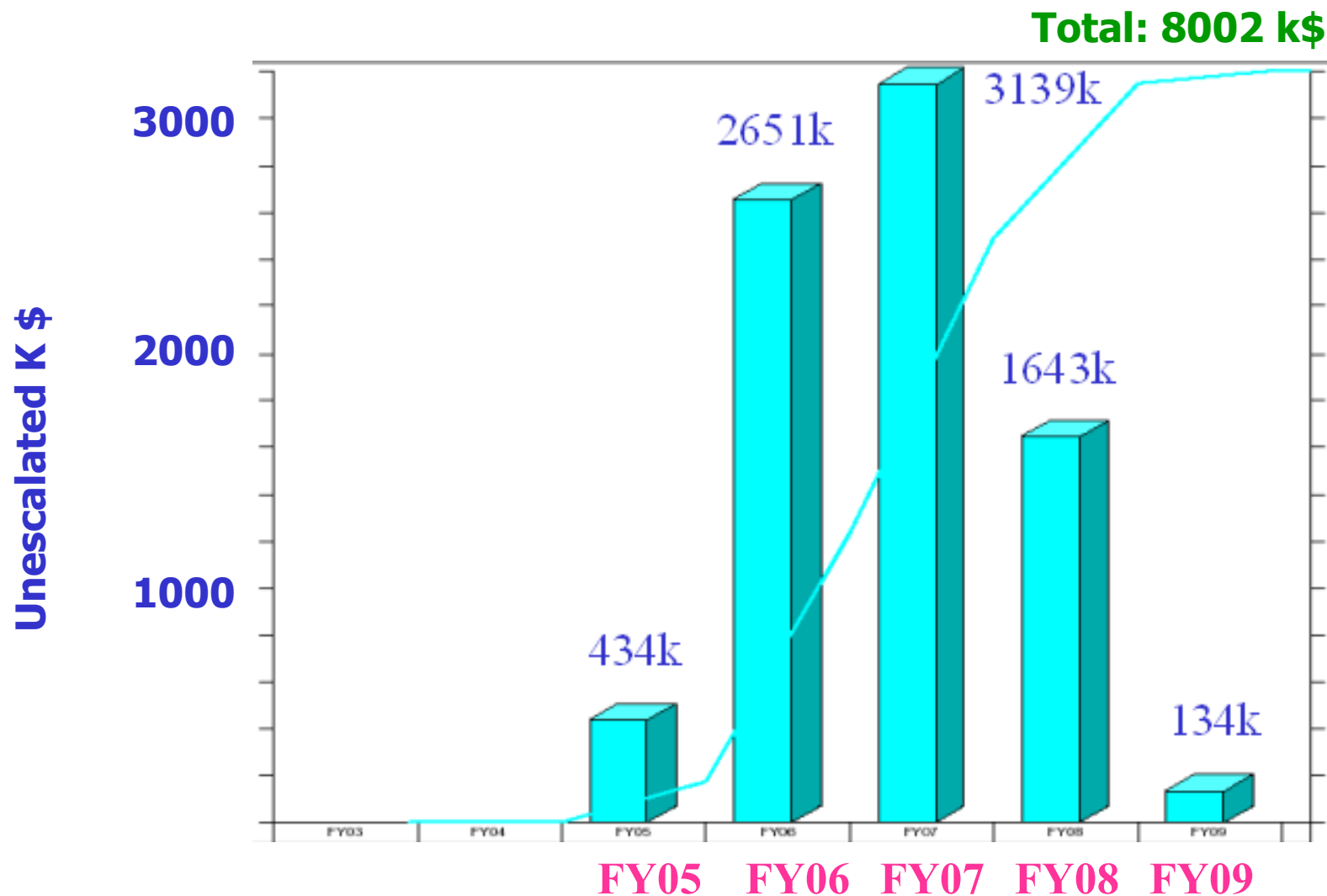
- Signal path: ROC- HDI- PIFC- FTB- PDCB-trigger/DAQ system
- Board size: 17"x27.5"; 36 layers
- Full size FTB prototype will be delivered next month
- Key for mechanical and electrical tests
- FTB layout is very dense and can benefit from any possible simplification

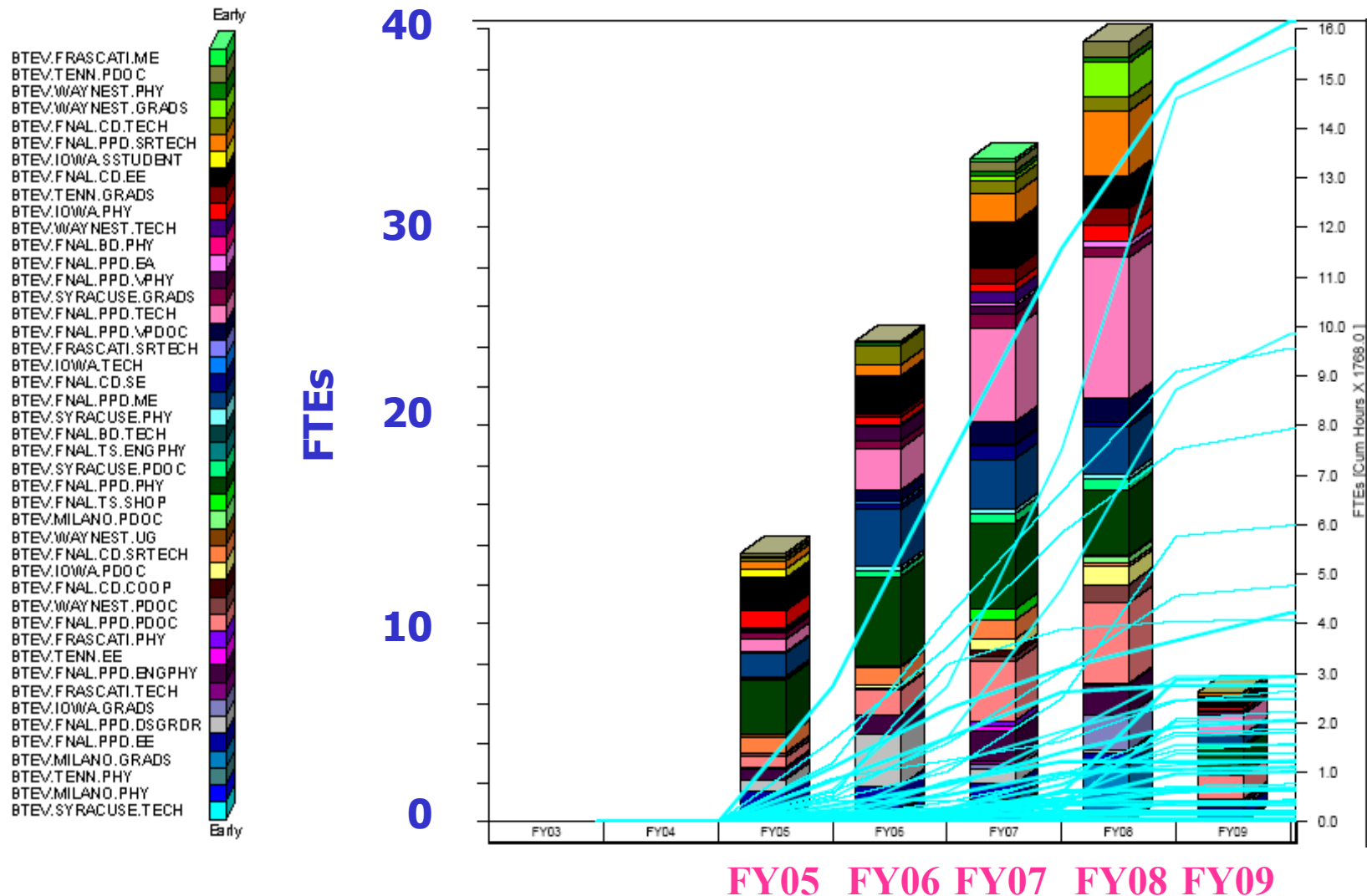


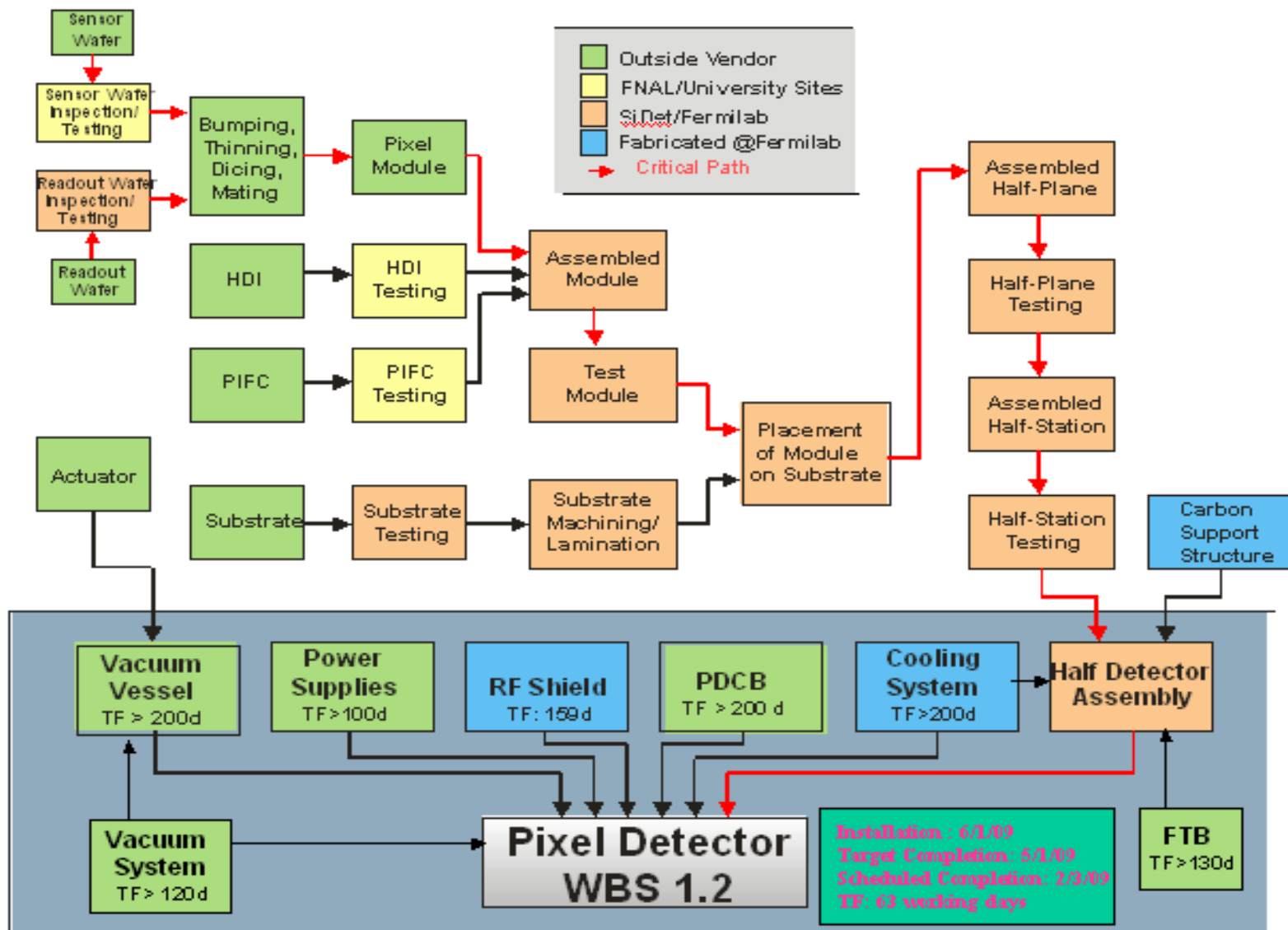
Pixel Detector Assembly

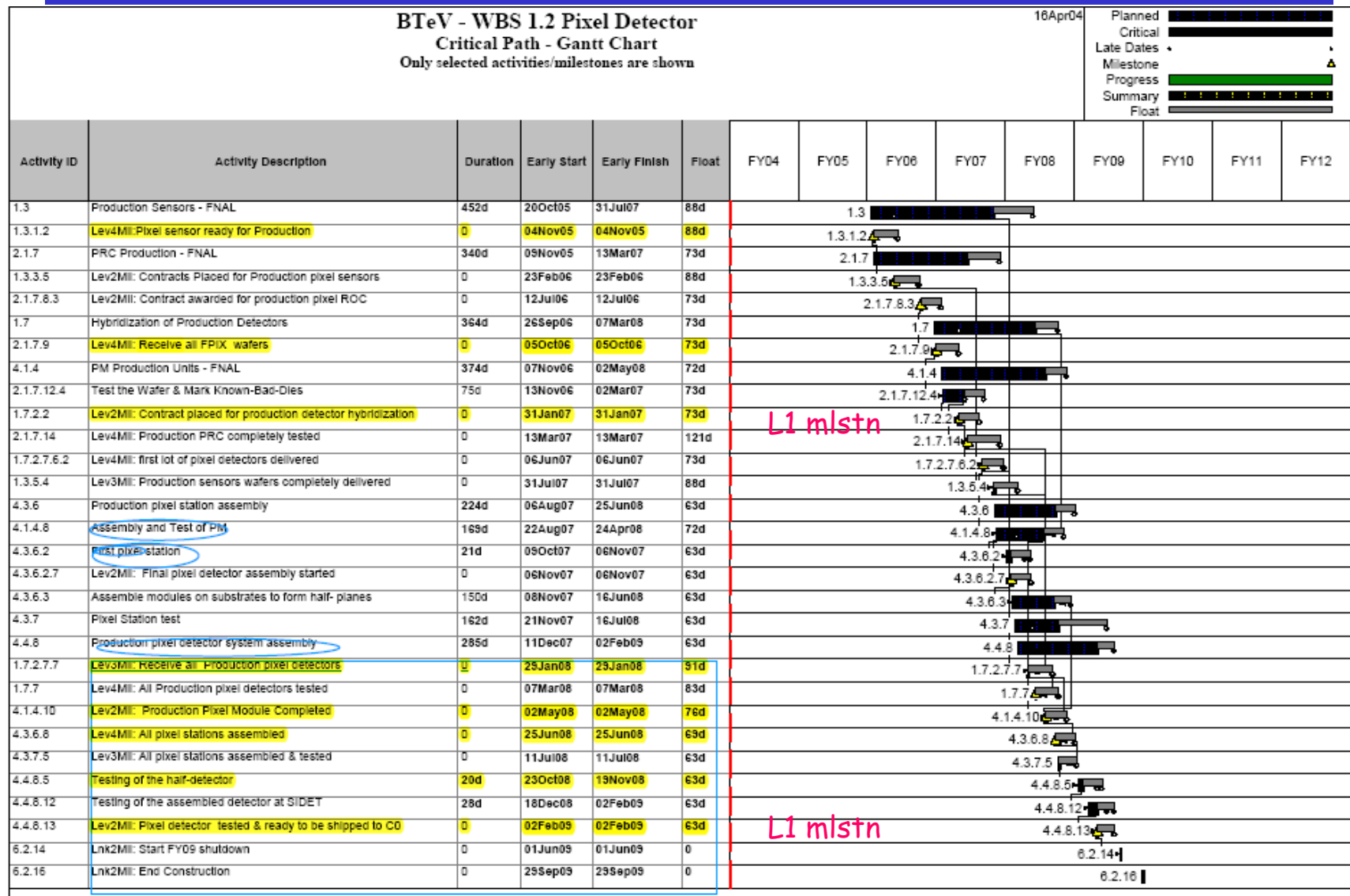


Activity ID	Activity Name	Base Cost (\$)	Material Contingency (%)	Labor Contingency (%)	Total FY05	Total FY06	Total FY07	Total FY08	Total FY09	Total FY05-09
1.2.1	Sensors and Pixel Detector Hybridization	2,275,496	47	31	229,083	1,158,577	1,820,826	82,272	0	3,290,758
1.2.2	Pixel Detector Electronics	4,233,927	37	37	762,670	2,022,781	1,171,484	1,843,142	0	5,800,077
1.2.3	Mechanical Cooling and Vacuum System	4,574,493	46	37	356,765	1,843,255	2,861,453	1,302,595	66,506	6,430,575
1.2.4	System Integration & Testing	3,571,635	46	45	323,461	1,045,414	1,427,008	1,807,736	579,214	5,182,834
1.2.5	Pixel Detector Subproject Management	799,673	23	18	206,466	209,757	207,289	207,289	115,161	945,962
1.2	Subproject 1.2	15,455,224	42	38	1,878,446	6,279,783	7,488,061	5,243,034	760,881	21,650,205









- **Target installation date: June 1, 2009**
- **Be Ready by (schedule from WBS1.10): May 1, 2009**
- **Scheduled completion date: Feb 3, 2009 giving a total float of 63 w/days**
- Pixel Detector will be installed as one piece (vessel with stations inside)
- Schedule constraint by funding profile, especially FY05
- Pixel Detector has many components but the critical path is the making the pixel modules, placing them on a substrate (half-plane and half-station), and assemble the half-stations into the two half-detectors. This is a sequence of assembly and testing steps. Because we have 1380 modules in total, the duration of the each sequence is long (10 months or more). To keep this tight schedule,
 - A lot of staggering in the activities
 - Place the orders early (sensor, ROC, hybridization)
 - Multiple paths/vendors
 - Sustain the flow of parts and have more than one assembly/test line/shift
 - Engage qualified vendors early in QA and throughput discussion

WBS Number	Milestone	Date
1.2.1.3.3.5	Contract awarded for production pixel sensors	Feb 2006
1.2.2.1.7.8.3	Contract awarded for production pixel readout chips	Jul 2006
1.2.1.7.2.2	Contract awarded for production pixel detector hybridization	Feb 2007
1.2.4.3.6.2.7	Production pixel detector assembly started	Nov 2007
1.2.4.1.4.10	Production pixel modules delivered	May, 2008
1.2.4.4.8.13	Pixel detector tested & ready to be shipped to C0	Feb 2009

Risks	Mitigation strategy
Bump bonding vendors not available or have unacceptable yield or throughput	Identify more vendors. Keep close contact with LHC experiments and have information about their schedule and vendors
Cannot achieve the vacuum required due to gas load much bigger than expected and we don't have enough space for larger pumps or cryopanel	Repeat outgassing test with a model which includes close to final components and full size FTB. Prototype the cryopumps
Pixel temperature control, cooling, and vacuum system do not work as designed.	We have put in our plan a system demonstrator program that will happen early in the construction phase to study this and various failure modes.

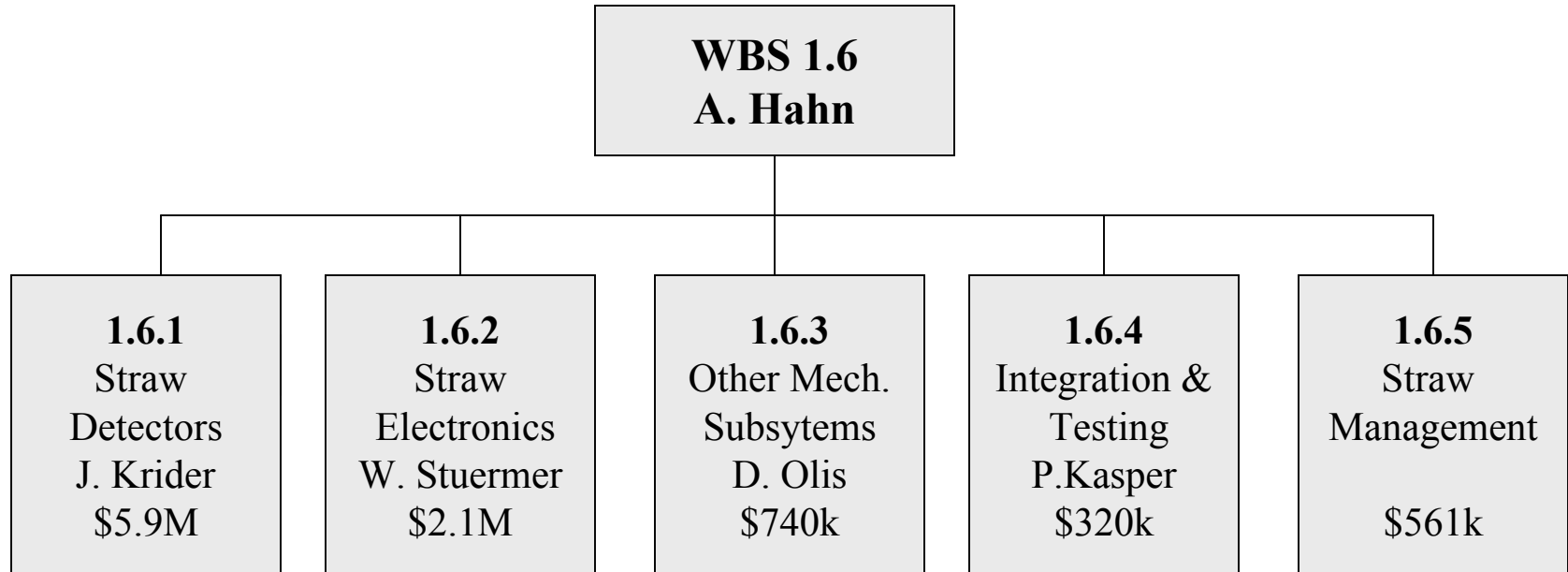
Base cost: \$9.5M (Material: \$5.1M, Labor: \$4.4M)

- 1.6.1 - Straw Detectors (7 stations)
 - the physical Detector.
- 1.6.2 - Straw Electronics-
 - includes front-end electronics, High and Low Voltage power supplies and cables.
- 1.6.3 - “Other” Mechanical Subsystems
 - Gas system, temperature control...
- 1.6.4 - Hardware and Software specific to Straw Detector
 - Test Stations with database connections
 - Fast Interlocks and Slow Controls
- 1.6.5 - Management

- **Fermilab:** A.A. Hahn, P. Kasper, H. Cease, J. Howell, J. Krider, A. Lee, D. Olis, T. Tope, W. Stuermer, C. Serritella, Z. Shi, D. Butler, B. Pritchard, Y. Orlov
- **Frascati:** F. Bellucci, M. Bertani, L. Benussi, S. Bianco, M. A. Caponero, F. Fabbri, F. Felli, M. Giardoni, G. Mensitieri, A. La Monaca, E. Pace, M. Pallotta, A. Paolozzi, B. Ortenzi
- **Southern Methodist University:** T. Coan, M. Hosack
- **University of California, Davis:** P. Yager
- **University of Houston:** K. Lau, B. Mayes, G. Xu, Siva Subramania, A. Daniel, M. Ispiryan
- **University of Virginia:** M. Arenton, S. Conetti, B. Cox, A. Ledovskoy, M. Ronquest, D. Smith, D. Phillips, H. Powell, W. Stephens

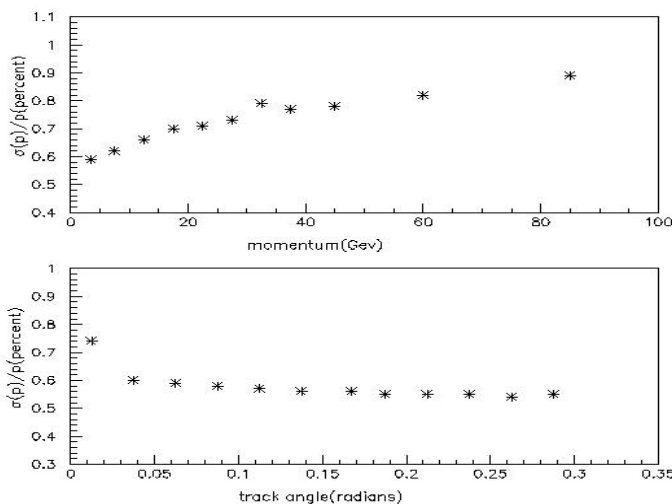
-Physicist

- Technical staff



Base cost: \$9.5M (Material: \$5.1M, Labor: \$4.4M)

- **Straws:** chosen because of small cell size (segmentation)
- **Uses Atlas design as basis**
- **0.8% X_0 per station**
- **Tracking resolution: 150 μ m/view**
- **Momentum resolution better than 1% over full momentum and angle range**



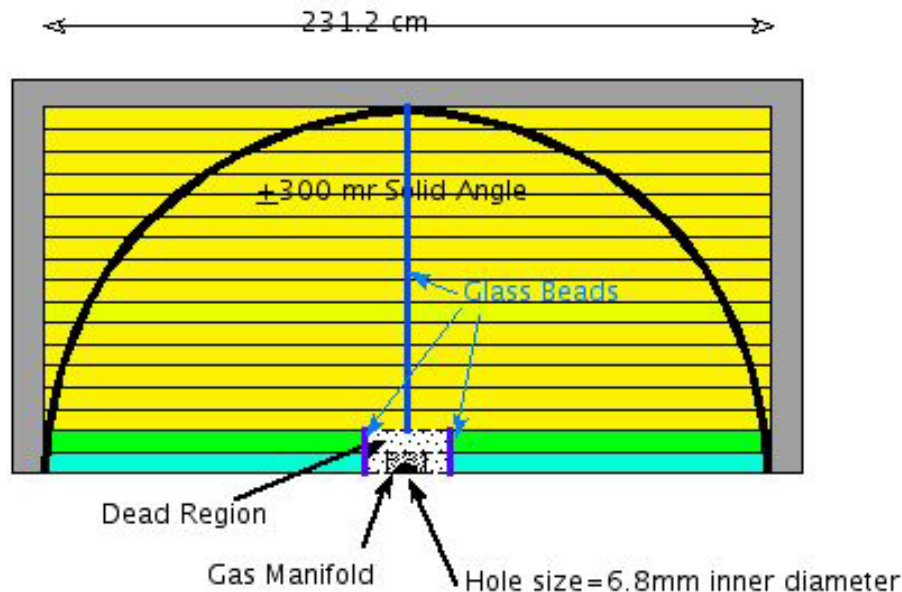
Momentum resolution

Straw size	4 mm, 8mm diameter
Central dead region	26 cm x 26 cm
Number of Stations	7
Z positions (cm)	96, 138, 196, 288, 332, 382, 725
Active Half size (cm)	27.2, 40.8, 61.2, 88.4, 102, 115.6, 197.2
Views per station	3
Layers per view	3
Total number of straws	26784
Total station thickness	0.8% X_0
Total channels	53568
Readout	ASDQ + TDC(8 bits), <u>sparsified</u>

Straw Detector – “half-view”

Station # 6 HalfView

(More or less to scale)



Assembled in
groups of 48 straws
- Modules

17 modules/HalfView
Mod type 1=96 straws (short straw)
Mod type 2=48 straws
Mod type 3=720 straws

total=864 straws

Mod type 1 (96 4mm diameter Straws, gas Manifold and 27 cm dead region)

Mod type 2 (48 4mm diameter Straws, 27 cm dead region)

Mod type 3 (48 4mm diameter Straws)

4mm modules have 3 planes of 16 straws

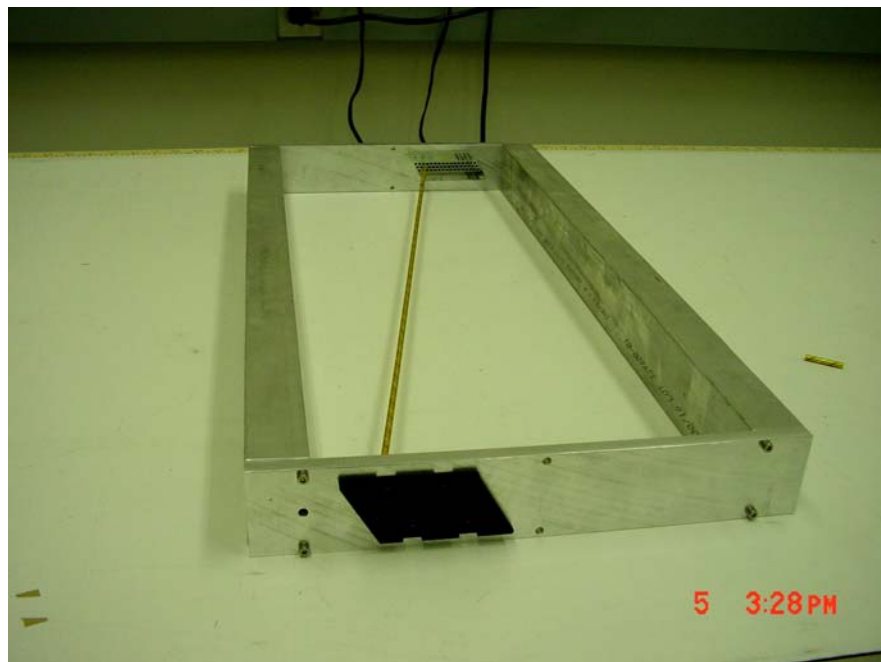
module is 6.8cm high (6.4 mm straws+2mm gap each side)

Straw Detector Stations 1 & 2

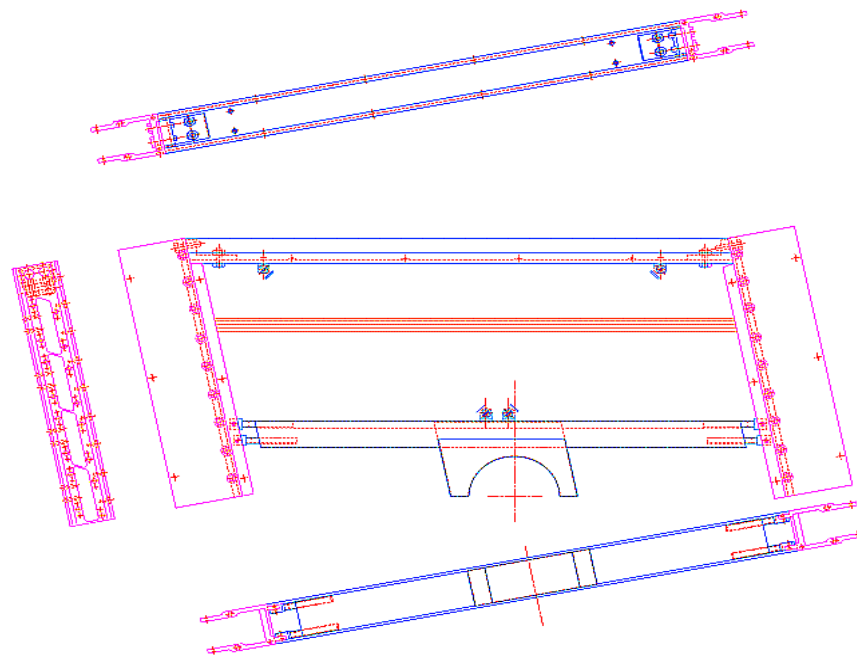
Straw Length = 54 cm

384 Straws/View

1152 Straws/station



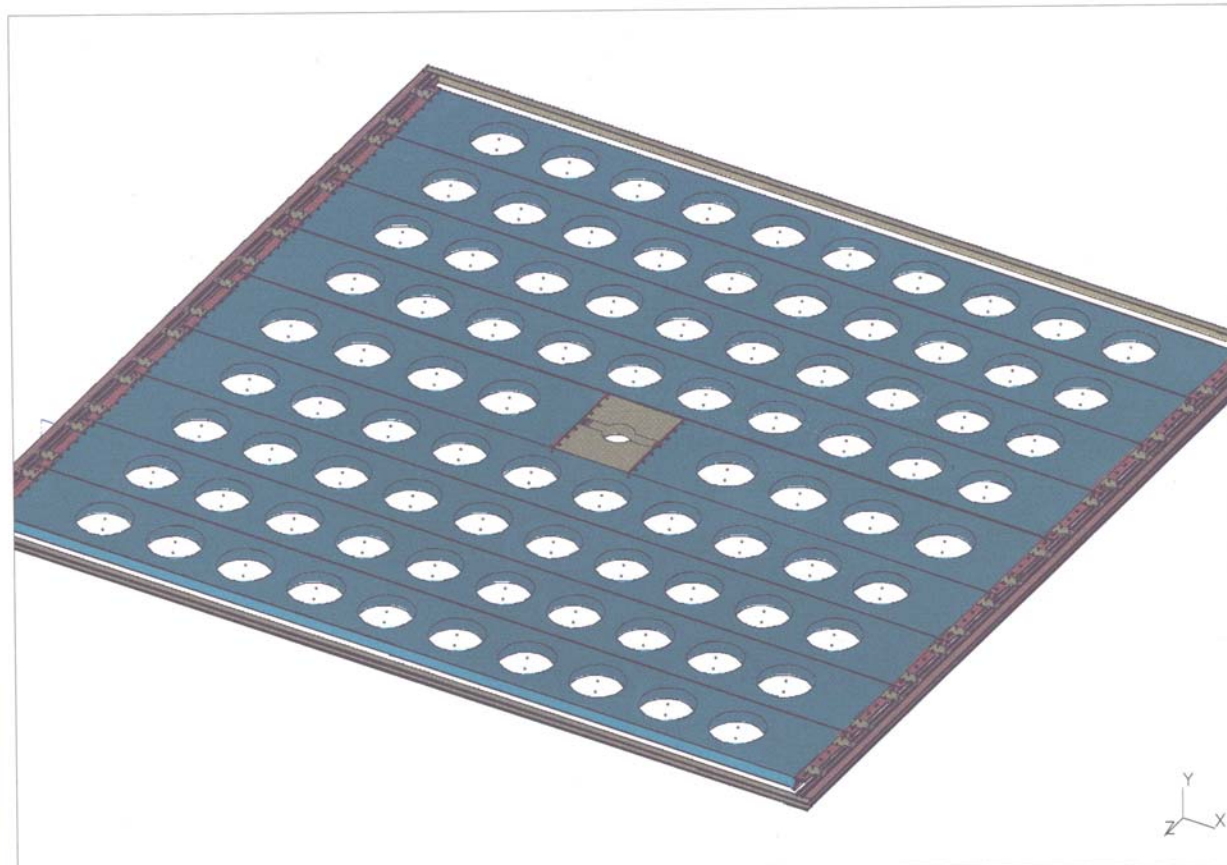
Station 1 “Prototype” Frame



Station #1 U,V HalfView Frame.

X View is simple rectangular shape

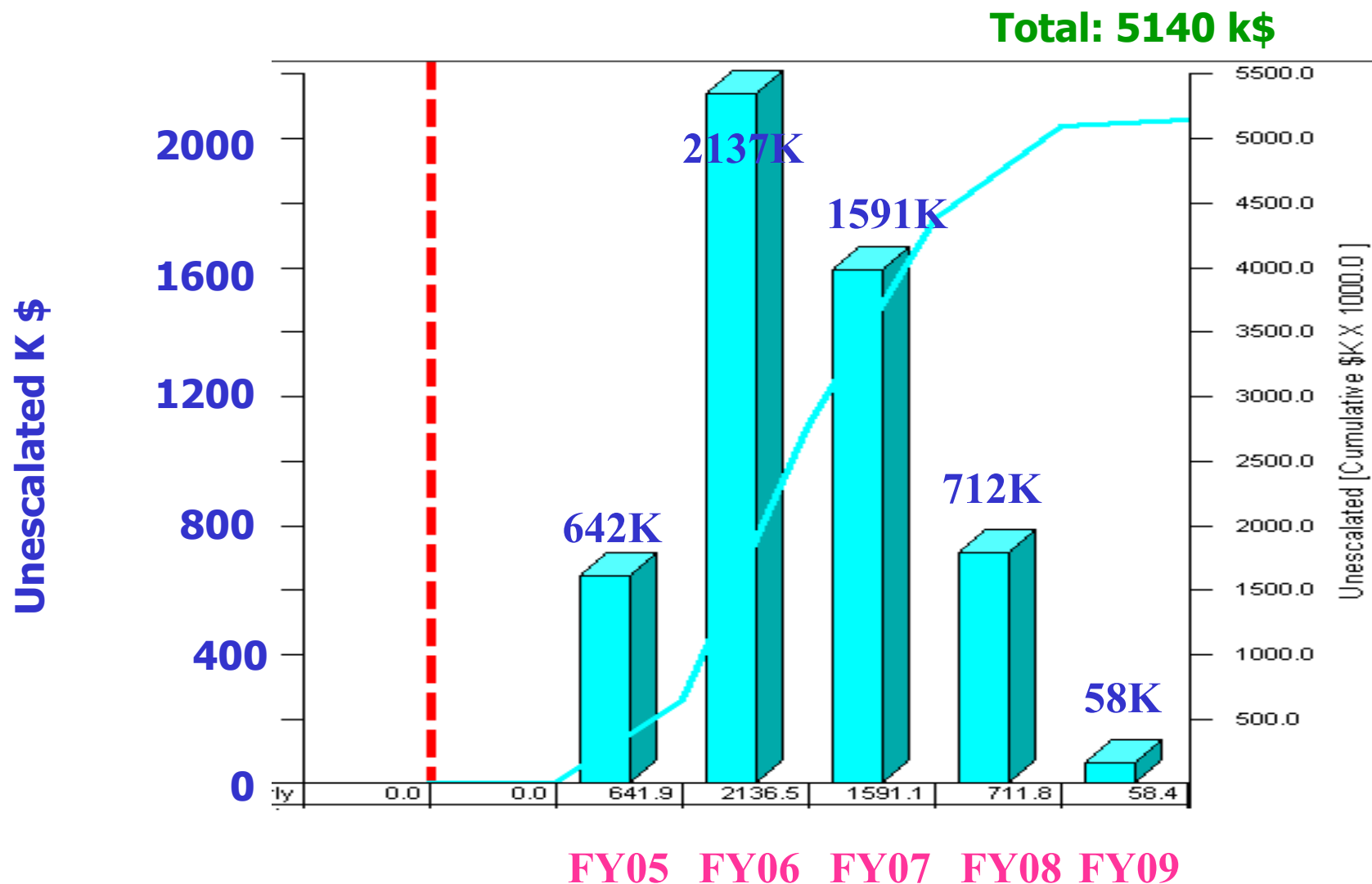
Straw Detector Station 7

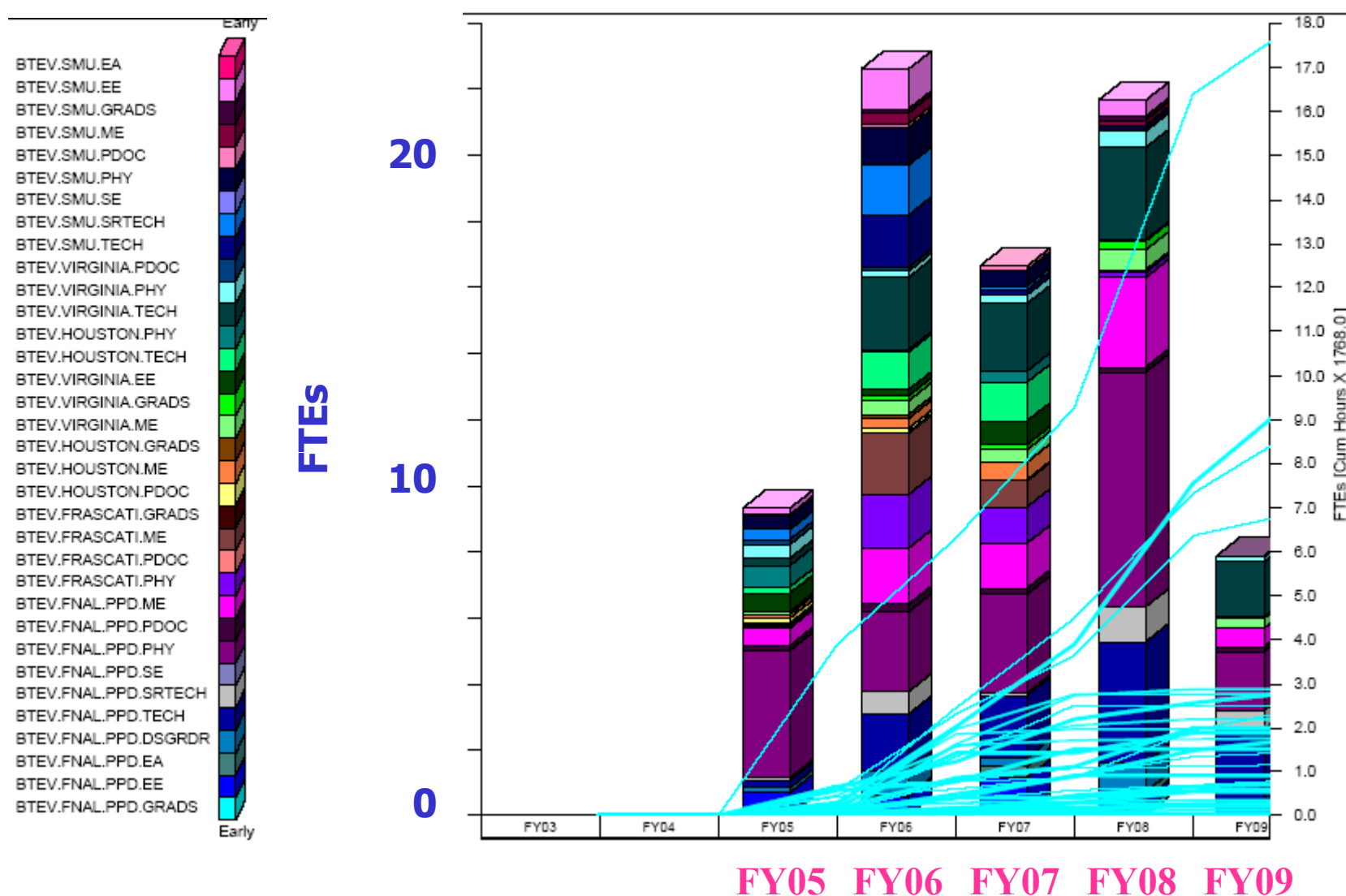


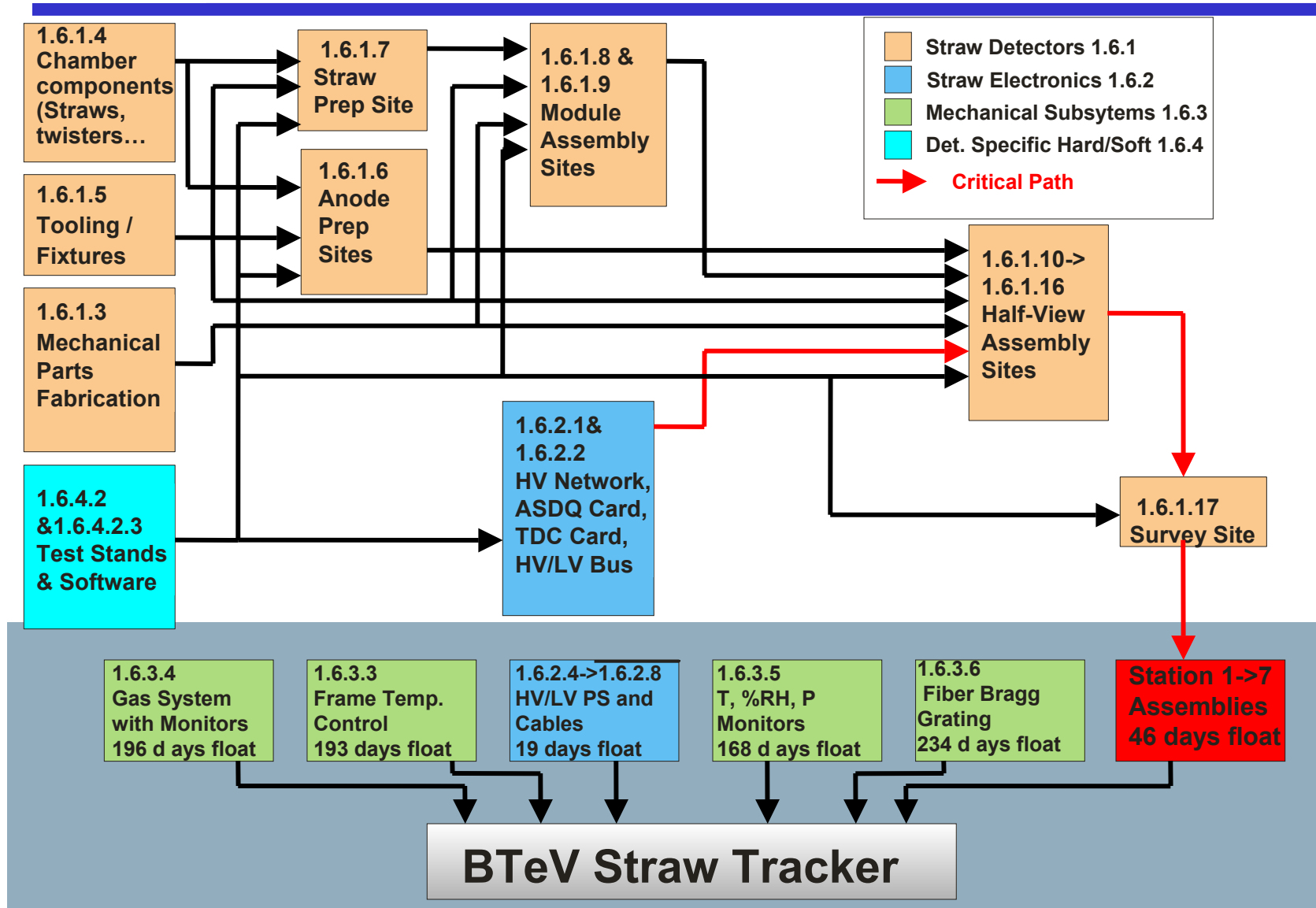
Plotted by wdel on 12-Mar-03, File: frame-st07.off

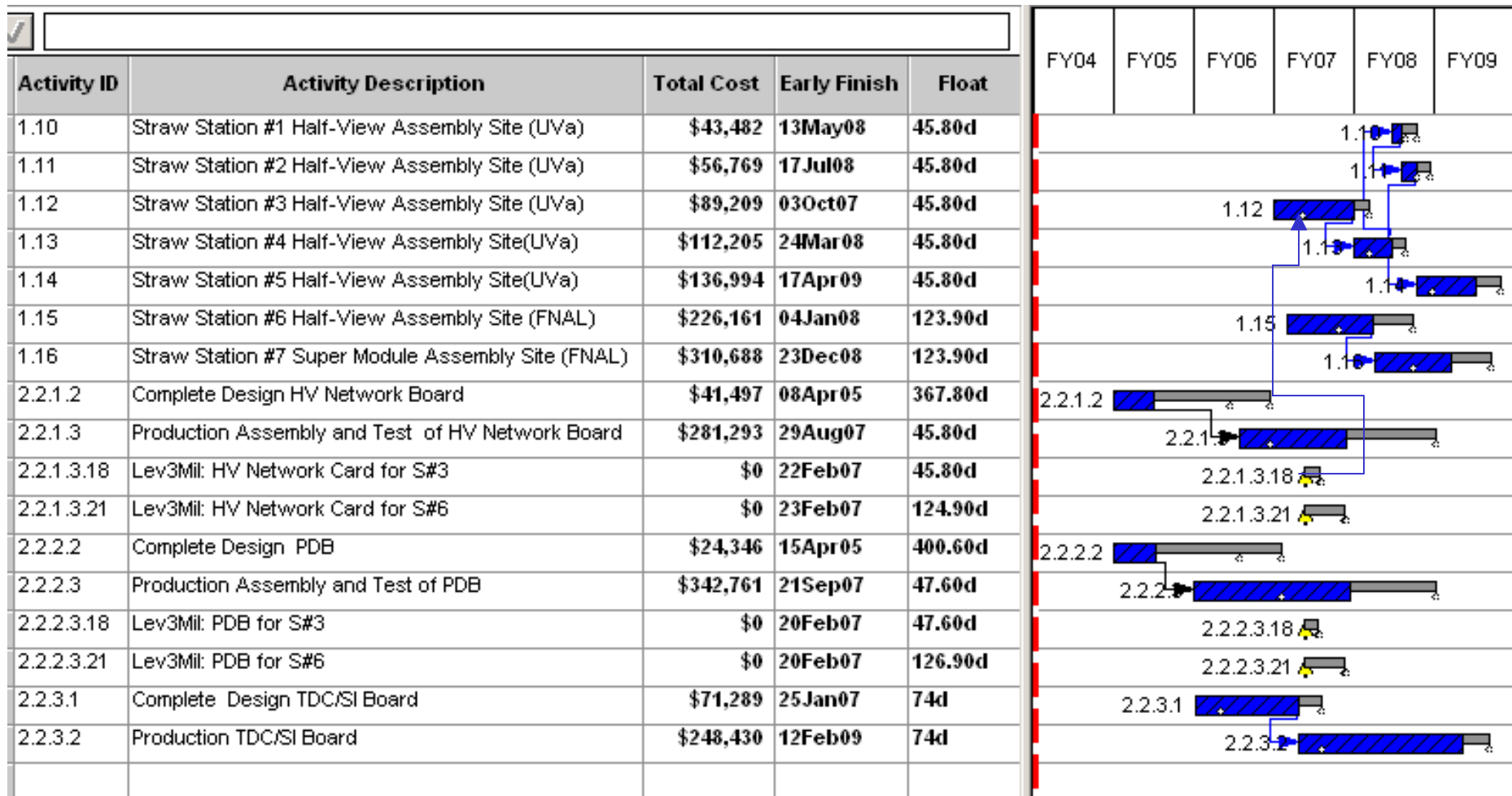
Station 7 View constructed of “SuperModules”

Activity ID	Activity Name	Base Cost(\$)	Material Contingency (%)	Labor Contingency (%)	Total FY05	Total FY06	Total FY07	Total FY08	Total FY09	Total FY05-09
1.6.1	Straw Chambers	5,850,421	23	29	470,866	3,278,268	1,704,144	1,340,729	569,488	7,363,495
1.6.2	Straw Detector Electronics	2,055,682	30	43	595,320	480,970	1,068,940	558,100	48,953	2,752,282
1.6.3	Mechanical Gas Calibration & Other Support Systems (FNAL SMU)	740,788	30	37	40,769	204,225	175,834	553,044	18,213	992,084
1.6.4	Integration & Testing (all)	320,177	31	71	130,235	101,553	129,286	41,698	31,739	434,511
1.6.5	Forward Tracker Straw Detector Subproject Management	560,945	30	30	150,030	152,421	150,627	150,627	125,523	729,228
1.6	Subproject 1.6	9,528,012	26	32	1,387,220	4,217,436	3,228,831	2,644,198	793,915	12,271,600









- Straw Stations ready for Installation
 - The current production scheme builds (S3,S4,S1,S2,S5, TF=46 days) and (S6, S7 TF=124 days) at two parallel production sites.
 - The production time scales are set by various assumptions on assembly lines (2/site) and a single shift. These assumptions (# sites, # assembly lines, # shifts, and order of station production) could be changed.
 - Critical path is also set by funding profile
 - Assume that we want Front End Electronics (HV Network and Preamp/discriminator Boards for testing of Detectors. This sets the 46 day total float.
 - This assumption could be modified for earliest detectors.
 - Target Date used was June 1, 2009, for Stations 1->3, and July 1, 2009 for Stations 4->7 (from Joe Howell 1.10)
 - Note: except for HV and LV Power supplies, where the target date was Jan 31, 2008.

WBS1.6	Forward Straw Tracker	Date
1.6.2.3.1.1.9	ASDQ Chip Procurement Initiated	October 2004
1.6.2.3.1.1.10	ASDQ Procurement Complete	August 2005
1.6.1.7.1.2.13	Straw Preparation Site Functional	March 2006
1.6.1.12.1.2.6	Half-View Production/ Assembly Sites Functional	February 2007
1.6.6.4.1	Station 1 ready for Installation	February 2009
1.6.6.4.7	Station 7 ready for Installation	March 2009

Risk Event	Mitigation
Major Construction Problems with Half View Production	The best strategy is to have a robust production prototype construction so that we can identify production problems before we actually enter production. A standby strategy is to have backup sites which could contribute to Half-View production once their original function is accomplished. For example, once the Straw Preparation Facility has finished, it could convert to a Half-View Assembly site.
Process to produce ASDQ chips is shutdown, by the time our budget profile allows us to place order.	We need to identify a source of funds that allows us to commit to a wafer run as early in the project as possible-while the current wafer process still exists. We could delay the packaging to later in the project timeline, when more funds become available.

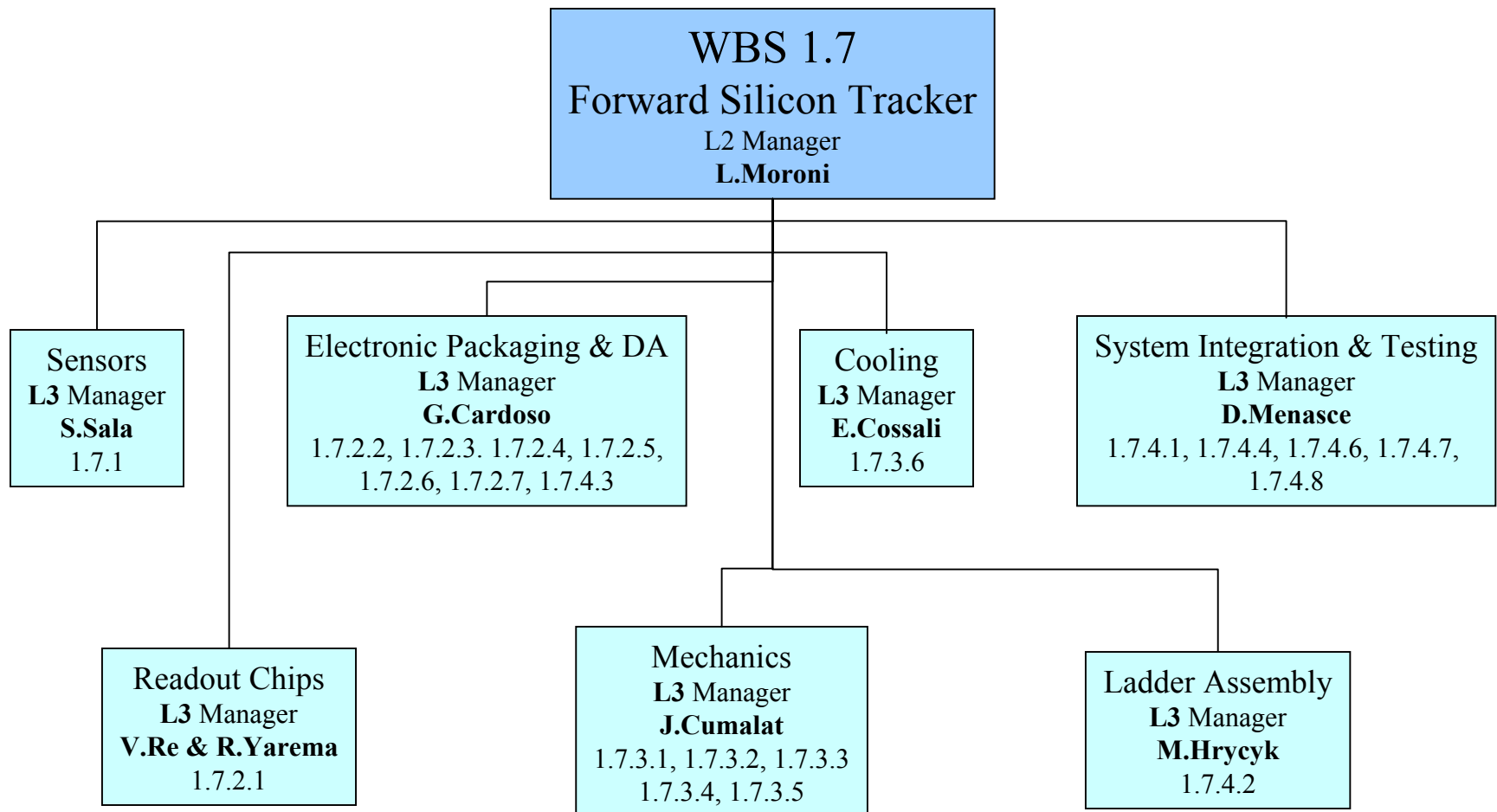
Base cost: \$7.5M (Material: \$3.6M, Labor: \$3.8M)

- Sensors
- Readout Chips
- Electronics Packaging & DA
 - Hybrids, Flex's, Junction Cards, Power Supplies, Cabling and DCB's
- Mechanics
 - Inner & Outer Supports
- Cooling
- Ladder Assembly
- System Integration & Testing
 - Detector Prototypes & Tests, Control & Monitor, Detector Specific Software

- Colorado University: J.Cumalat, P.Rankin, Eric Erdos
- Fermilab: J. Andresen, G. Cardoso, C. Gingu, J. Hoff, M. Hrycyk, A. Mekkaoui, R. Yarema, J. Andresen, K. Knickerbocker, A. Dyer
- Insubria University: P. Ratcliffe, M. Rovere
- INFN Milano: G. Alimonti, M. Citterio, S. Magni, D. Menasce, L. Moroni, D. Pedrini, S. Sala, S. Erba, P. D'Angelo, S. Latorre, M. Malatesta
- INFN Pavia: G.E. Cossali, P.F. Manfredi, M. Manghisoni, M. Marengo, L. Ratti, V. Re, M. Santini, V. Speziali, D. Di Pietro, G. Traversi, K. Fisher, L. D'Angelo

-Physicist

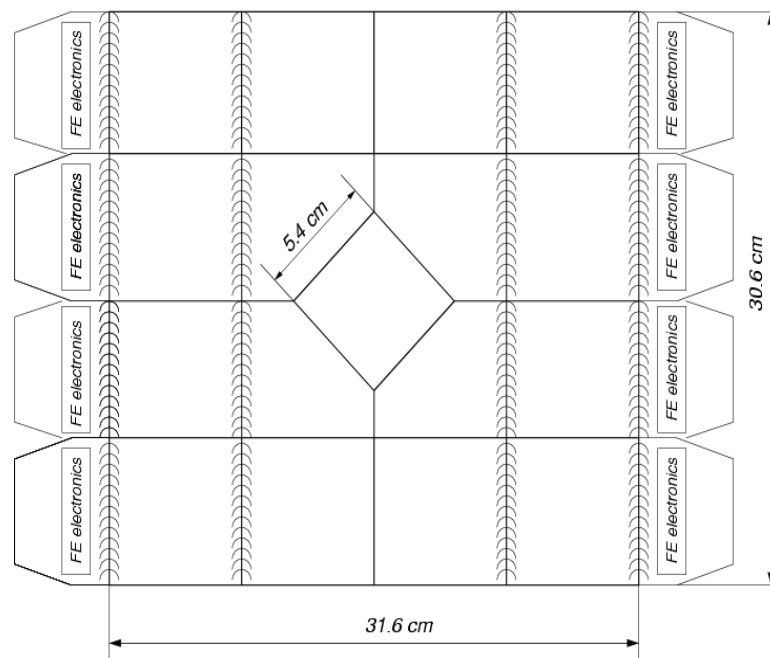
- Technical staff



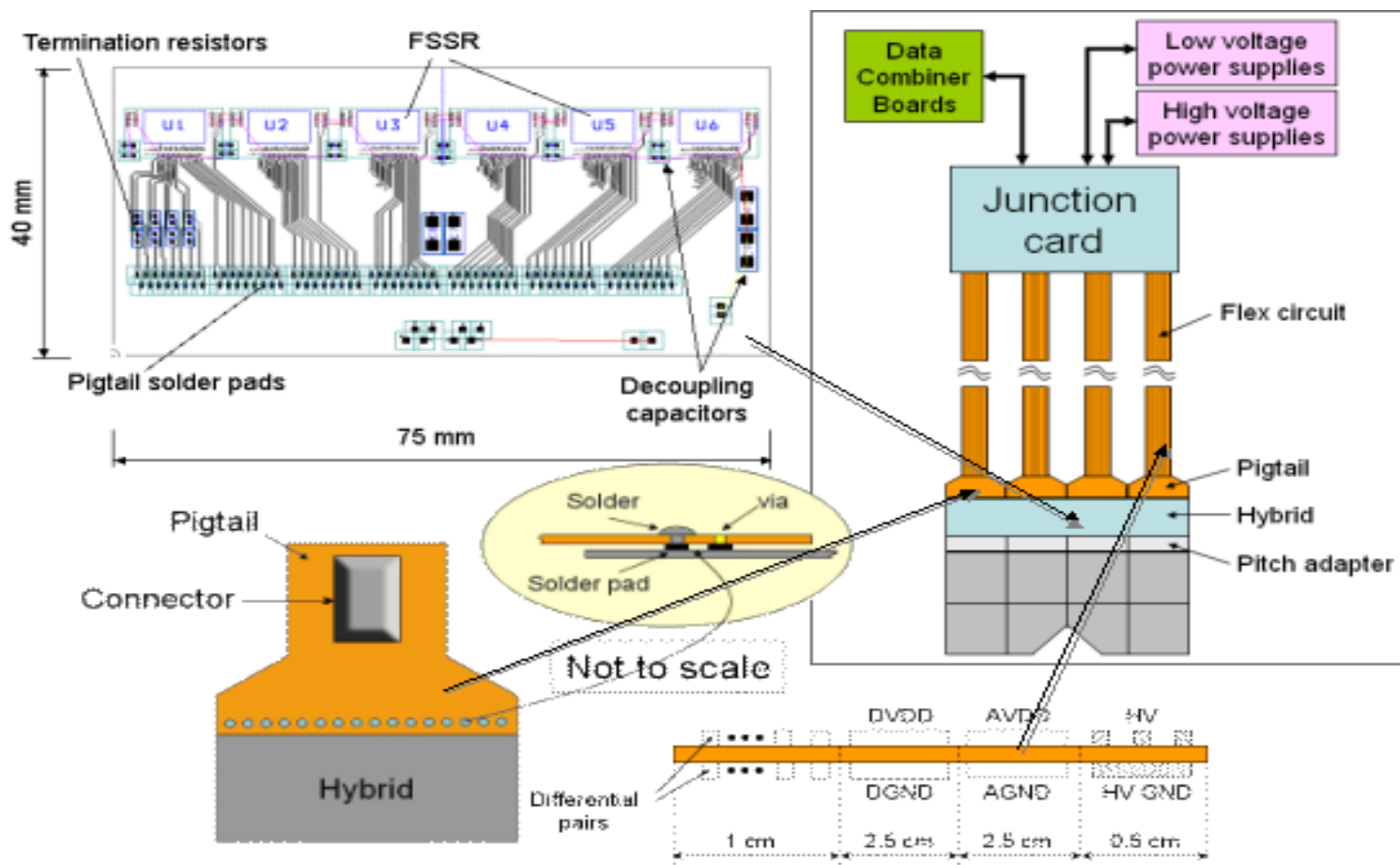
Base cost: \$7.5M (Material: \$3.6M, Labor: \$3.8M)

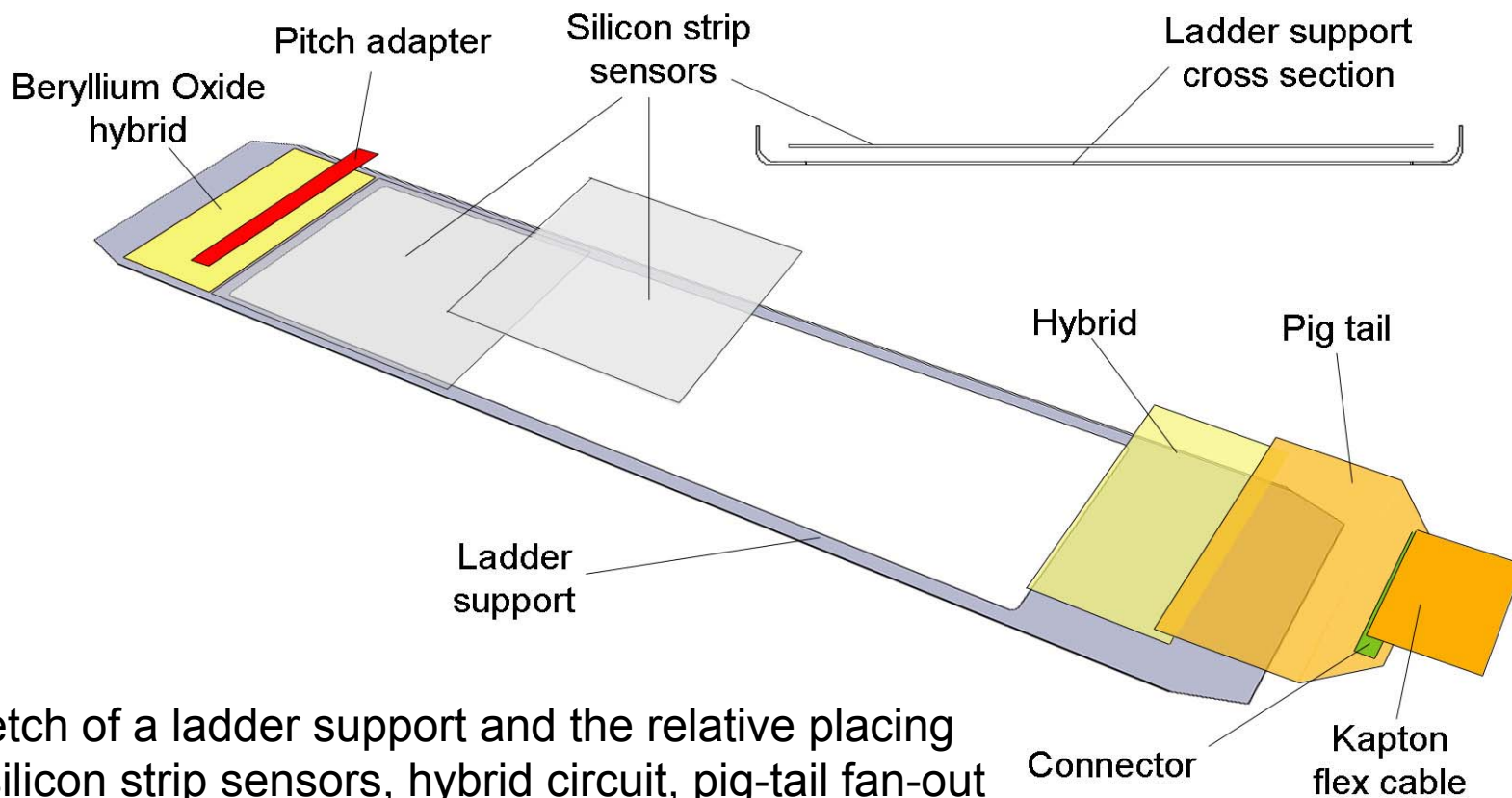
- **Silicon Strips: simple single sided p⁺/n design (CMS design)**
- **7 stations**
 - **3 in dipole fringe field**
 - **3 before RICH**
 - **1 after RICH**
- **Coverage from beam pipe to ±15.5cm from the beam**
- **Each station has 3 planes of 320 μm thick SMD with 100 μm pitch**
- **Each detector is 7.9 cm x 7.9 cm**
- **Four detectors form one ladder with readout at both ends**
- **New readout chip (FSSR) using 0.25μm CMOS**

Property	Value
Silicon Sensors	~ 7.9 × 7.9 cm ² , p-on-n type
Pitch	100 μm
Thickness	320 μm
Sensor configuration	4 ladders with 4 sensors each
Coverage	30.6 × 31.6 cm ²
Central Hole	5.4 × 5.4 cm ² (7 × 7 cm ² for last station)
Total Stations	7
Z Positions	85.5, 127.5, 185.5, 277.5, 321.5, 371.5, 714.5
Views per Station	3 (X,U,V)
Channels per view	6, 144
Total Channels	129, 024
Readout	Sparsified Binary

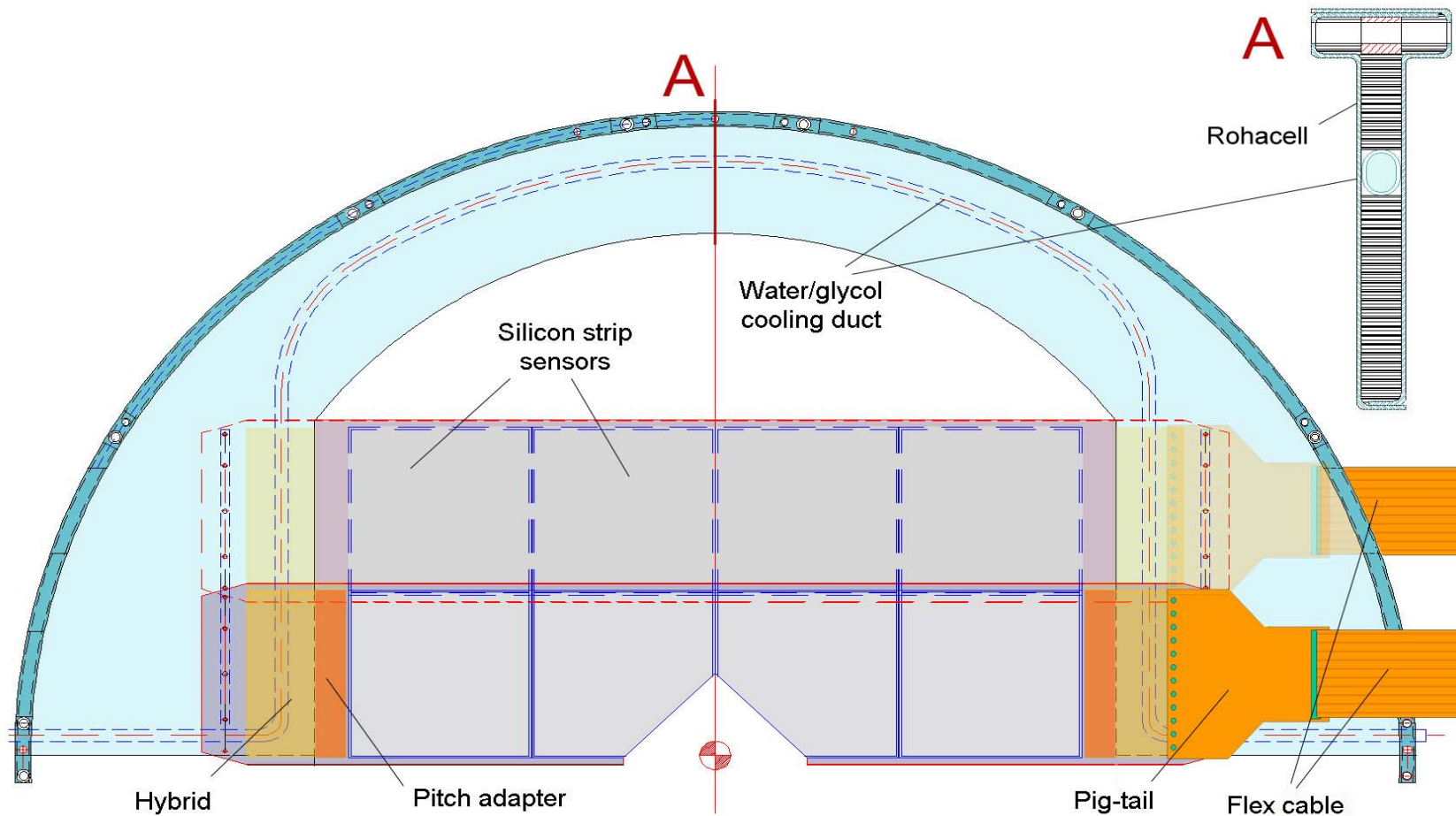


Benefit from CDF RUN IIB experience

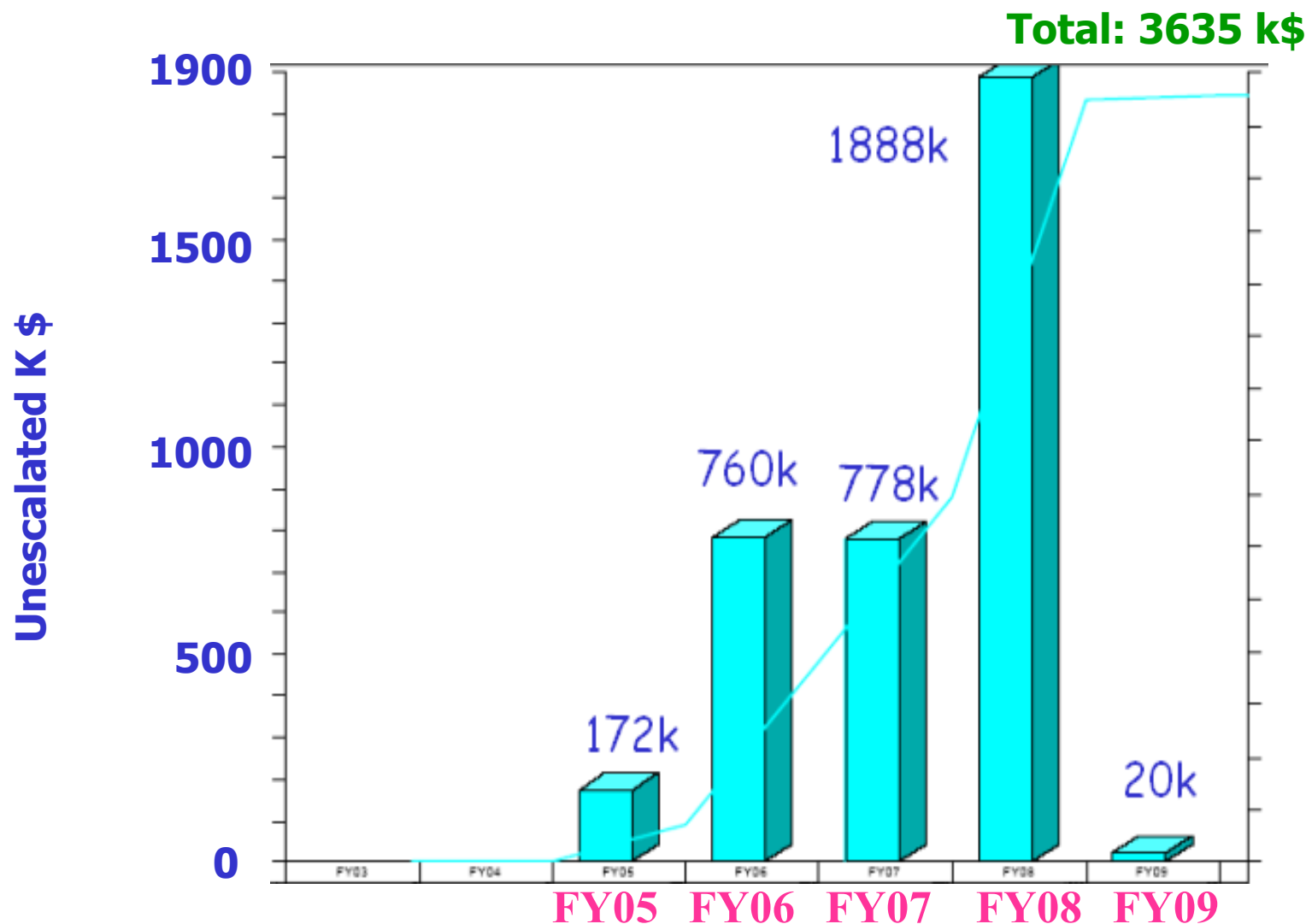




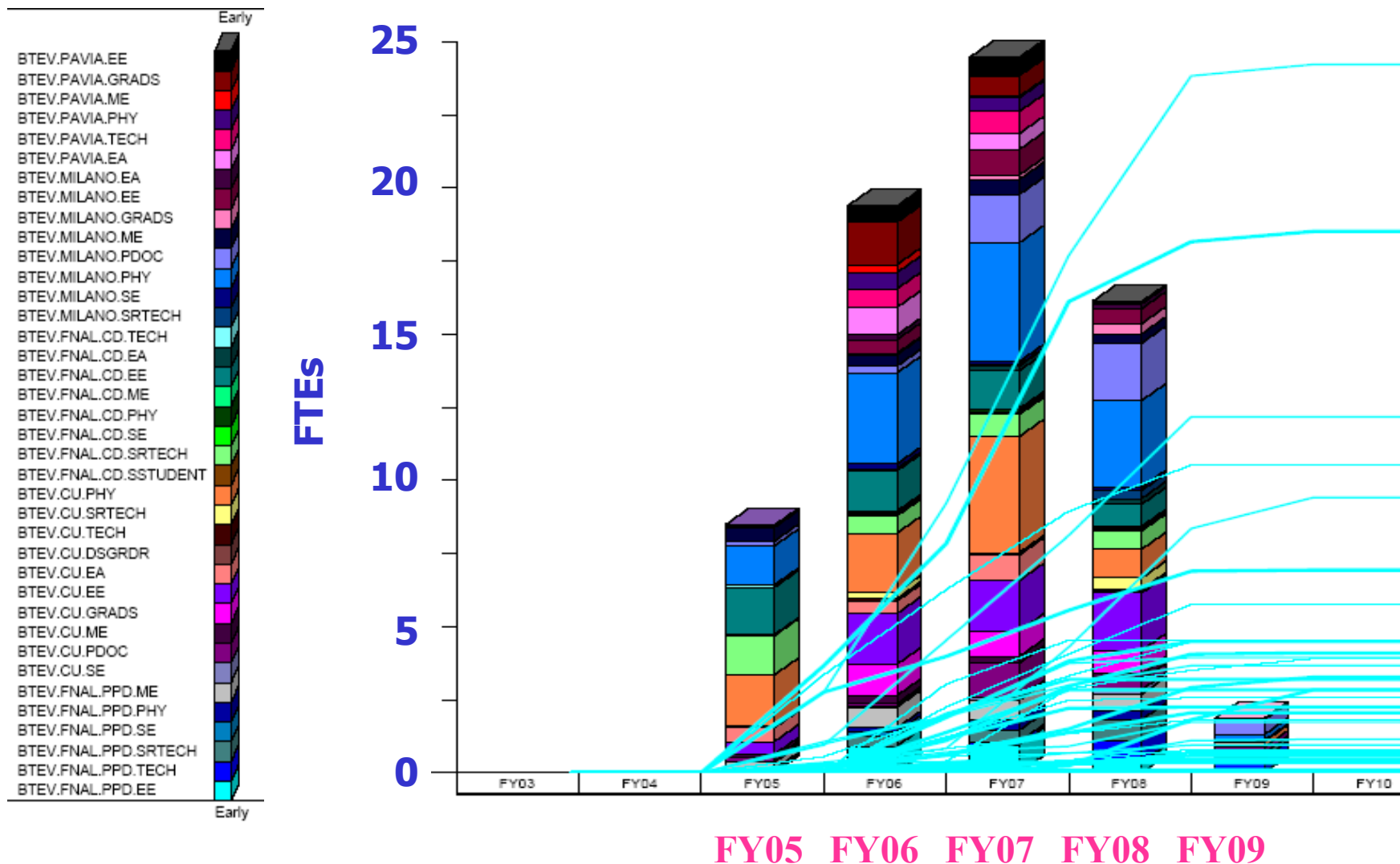
Sketch of a ladder support and the relative placing of silicon strip sensors, hybrid circuit, pig-tail fan-out and kapton flex cable.

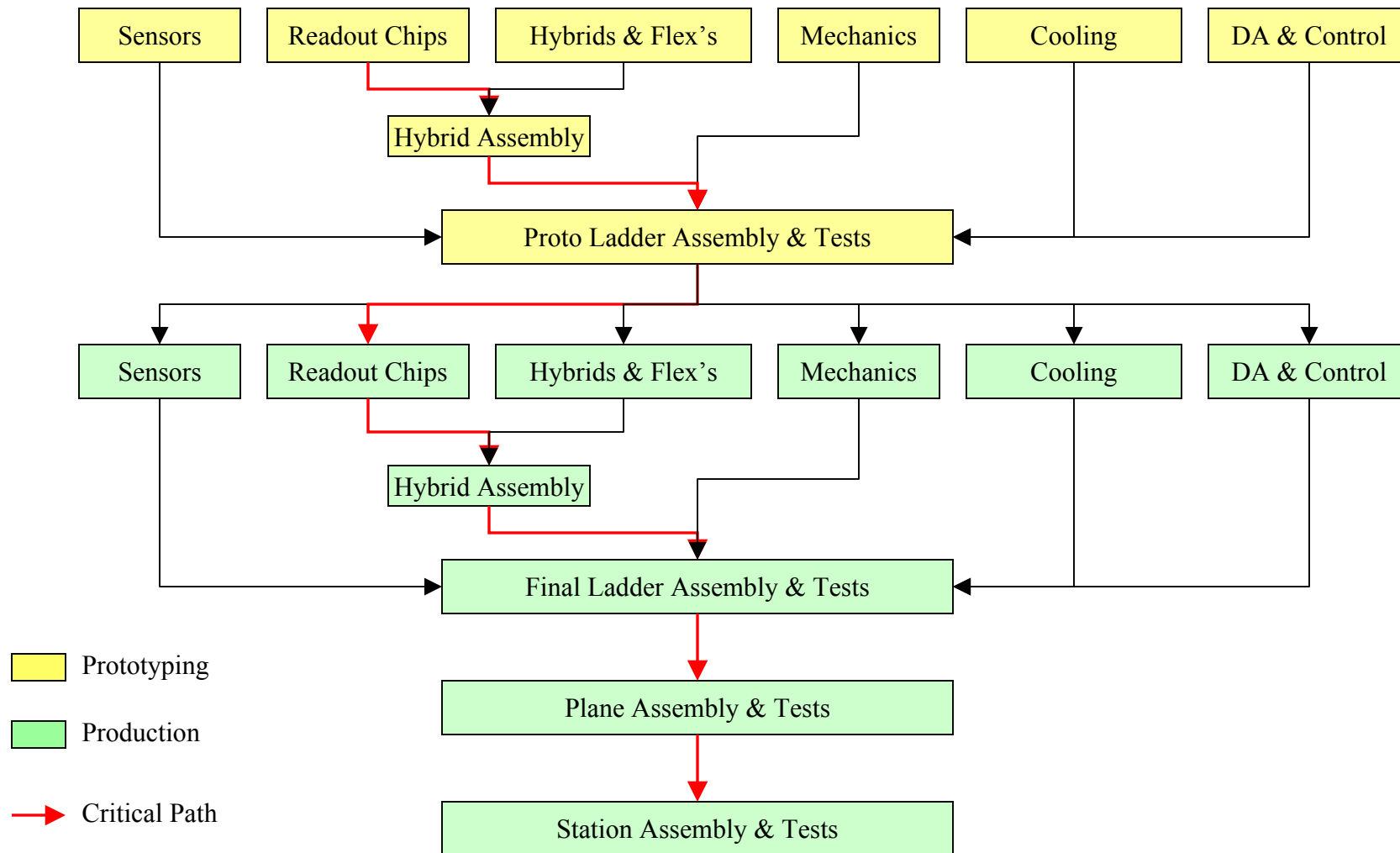


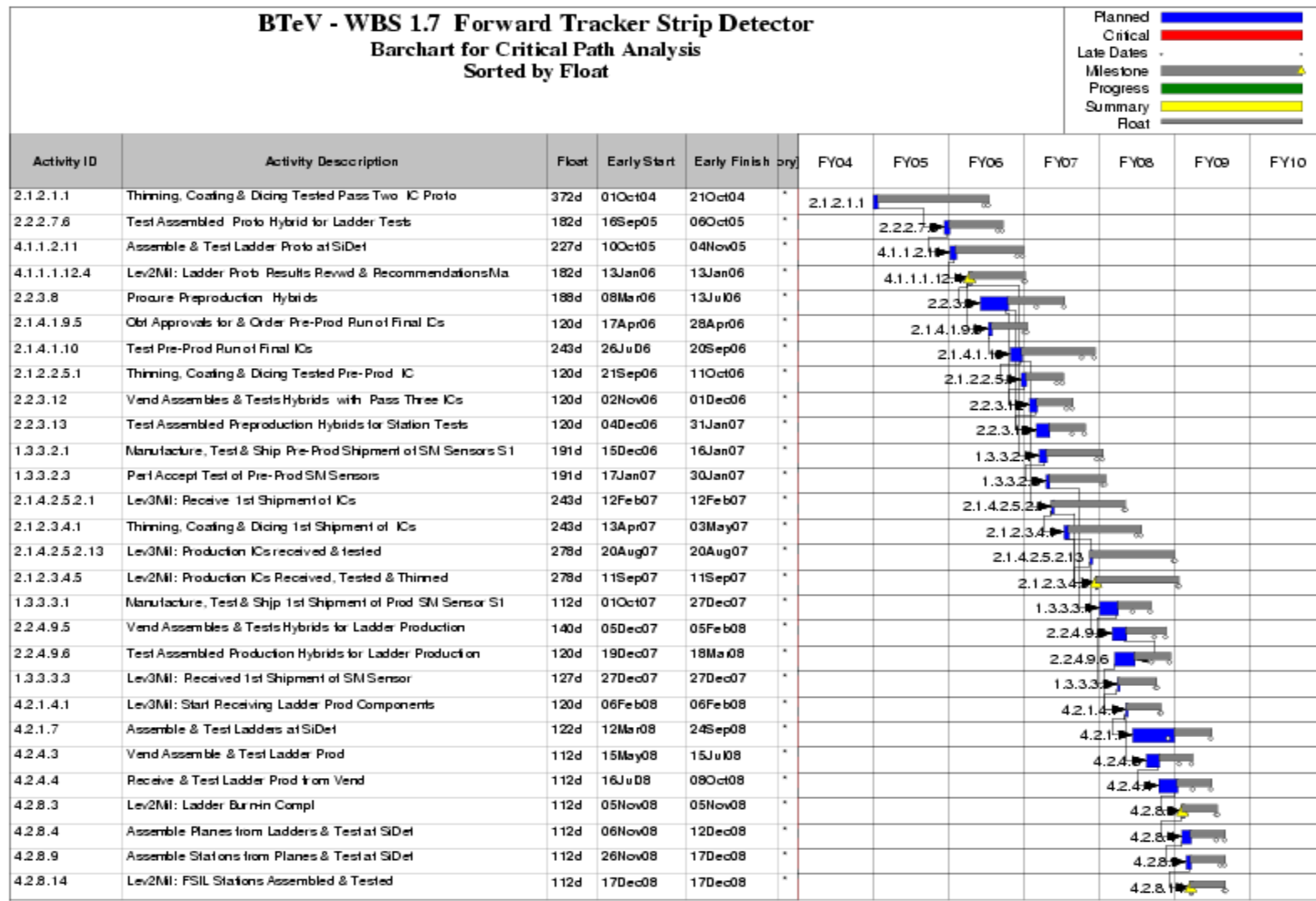
Activity ID	Activity Name	Base Cost(\$)	Material Contingency (%)	Labor Contingency (%)	Total FY05	Total FY06	Total FY07	Total FY08	Total FY09	Total FY05-09
1.7.1	Sensors (SM)	1,087,865	25	28	0	185,079	179,661	996,564	0	1,361,304
1.7.2	Electronics	2,273,506	31	27	279,813	831,743	975,683	850,129	2,969	2,940,336
1.7.3	Mechanics & Cooling	983,248	53	45	104,689	495,870	305,914	521,253	46,545	1,474,271
1.7.4	Integration	2,026,580	46	37	500,509	537,839	650,432	1,066,521	89,068	2,844,370
1.7.6	Detector Subproj Mgmt	1,102,189	30	26	152,373	426,979	421,956	388,467	0	1,389,774
1.7	Subproject 1.7	7,473,388	36	32	1,037,385	2,477,510	2,533,646	3,822,933	138,581	10,010,055



Labor Profile by Fiscal Year WBS 1.7







- The shortest Total Float in the Forward Silicon Strip project is 112 days
 - i.e. any delay up to 6 months can be absorbed by our schedule without impacting the deadline for installation on June 09.
- Furthermore,
 - Several activities on the Critical Path can be delayed by a few additional months without impacting the previous value of the total float

Milestone	Date
Sensor accepted for full production	Feb-07
Production sensors received and tested	Jul-08
Readout IC approved for production	Oct-06
Production ICs Received tested and thinned	Sep-07
Hybrids approved for production	Feb-07
Hybrids complete and tested	Mar-08
Station support procurement complete	Sep-08
Ladder production 100% Complete	Oct-08
First FSIL station ready to be installed in C0	Nov-08
Last FSIL station ready to be installed in C0	Dec-08

- Risks

1. 0.25 μ m CMOS process disappears before we go into production

- Mitigation

1. Work with multiple vendors. Keep in close contact with vendors to understand their future plans.

More information on the Pixel (WBS 1.2), Straw (WBS 1.6) and Silicon Strip Tracker (WBS 1.7) is available in the breakout sessions.

WBS 1.2

- **Overview – D. Christian (today at 4:00pm)**
- **Sensor & hybridization – S. Kwan**
- **Electronics – G. Cardoso**
- **Substrate & half-plane assembly – CM Lei**
- **Cooling and Vacuum system – M. Wong**
- **Pixel Detector assembly – J. Fast**
- **Test beam & slow control – C. Newsom**
- **Cost and Schedule – S. Kwan**

WBS 1.7

- **Overview – L. Moroni (today at 4:30pm)**
- **Readout chip – V. Re**
- **Readout electronics – G. Cardoso**
- **FBG sensors for position monitoring – M. Caponero**
- **Software for test stand and DAQ – D. Menasce**
- **Cost and Schedule – L. Moroni**

WBS 1.6

- **Overview – A. Hahn**
- **Occupancies and Track efficiencies – P. Kasper**
- **Straw Production, Cost & Schedule – A. Hahn**
- **Straw Chamber Assembly – Y. Orlov**
- **MOX – A. Paolozzi**
- **Preliminary results from test beam – M. Arenton**
- **UVa BTeV Straw Project R&D and Site Preparation – B. Cox**
- **Aging studies and Leak Detector Development - K. Lau**

- The BTeV tracking system has three elements: Pixel vertex detector, forward silicon tracker, and forward straw detector
- For all three detectors:
 - Baseline technical designs exist
 - Organization structure established
 - Detailed WBS leading to a base cost estimate and resource-loaded schedule for the construction of the baseline detector
 - We are ready to move on to the next phase of the project

- HDI – High Density Interconnect
- PIFC – Pixel Interconnect Flex Cable
- FTB – Feed-through Board
- TPG – Thermal Pyrolytic Graphite
- PGS – Pyrolytic Graphite Sheet
- LN2 – Liquid Nitrogen
- PDCB – Pixel Data Combiner Board

- Module : basic construction unit consisting of 48 straws
- Half-Views: Each Straw Station is made of 3 views (X, U, V). Each View is divided into two “Half-Views”, in order to install detector around an existing beam pipe. Each Half-View is an independent working detector.
- ASDQ chip – Amplifier, Shaper, Discriminator and Charge chip; designed by the Upenn group and used in CDF COT
- MOX – Module O (closest to the beam pipe) X view

- FSSR: Fermilab Silicon Strip Readout Chip
- DCB: Data Combiner Board (note: Pixel and silicon strip will use the same type of DCB)
- DA: Data Acquisition
- FBG: Fiber Bragg Grating